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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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THE "DISPATCH BEARERS."

A SOLDIER SACRIFICING HIS LIFE TO SAVE THE GOVERNMENT MAIL.

From a painting by the famous artist, Charles Schreyvogel. Copyright, 1890. See page 453.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, May 8, 1902

Annexation the Destiny of Cuba.

HON. SERENO E. PAYNE, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Republican leader on the floor of the House, said, while the Cuban reciprocity bill was before that chamber recently, that while he was opposed to Cuban annexation, he felt that annexation was certain to come sooner or later, and he intimated that the time would be soon. The declaration was significant. It undoubtedly voices the view of many Americans as well as many Cubans. It is exactly ninety-five years since Jefferson, then in his second term as President, said that "probably Cuba would add itself to our confederation in case of a war with Spain." Many times between that year and his death, in 1826, that clear-sighted American prophesied that island's ultimate union with the United States. Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Jackson frequently expressed the same view regarding annexation. Polk offered Spain \$100,000,000 for Cuba, but Spain refused to sell. Pierce and Buchanan also expressed a desire to buy the island.

Before the war of secession the Whigs and the Republicans opposed the idea of Cuban annexation for the same reason that many of the Southern Democrats favored it—because annexation would add to the area of the slave region. Between the close of the secession war and the opening of the war of 1898 against Spain, neither Democrats nor Republicans said much about Cuban acquisition, although Jefferson's old aspiration was favored by many of them. In the resolutions adopted by Congress at the beginning of the war with Spain the United States promised to give Cuba into the hands of the Cubans just as soon as the work of pacification and rehabilitation was completed. That promise will be fulfilled on May 20th, 1902, when the American troops will be withdrawn from the island and President Palma will go to the head of the new republic.

But predictions are made both in Cuba and the United States that the career of the new régime will be short. Annexation sentiment both in the island and this country is growing. Apparently almost all of the foreign element in Cuba—Spaniards, Englishmen, Germans, Americans, and others—want annexation to the United States. A large majority of the natives who are engaged in any sort of business and many of those in the professions lean toward political union with this country. Circumstances promise to make this sentiment spread.

In the Platt amendment, which the Cubans placed in their constitution, and which has practically put the island under an American protectorate, the Republicans in Congress, intentionally or unintentionally, started Cuba on the road toward annexation. The demands of physical geography and the irresistible tendency of events all point in that direction, though the consummation may not be reached for several years yet. The relations between Cuba and the United States which will come to the front in a new phase on May 20th are a subject of absorbing interest to the American people.

Treading on Dangerous Ground.

OBSERVANT politicians are beginning to predict that the campaign of 1904 will be fought out on new issues, and that one of them will involve the question of the trusts. This may not be considered as a new issue, for both parties have toyed with it more or less, and it is easy to see that the Democratic party is aligning itself in opposition to trusts not because any principle is at stake, but solely because it is obvious that this can be made an interesting and exciting issue at the polls—an issue on which public opinion can be enthusiastically aroused; and that is what the Democratic party needs to wake it up.

At the recent Republican State convention in Indianapolis, Senator Beveridge made bold to champion the trusts. He gave statistics to show that great railroad and industrial combinations have resulted in improved service, increased employment of labor, and higher wages; and he said, "decreasing prices, improved quality, better service—these are the wise and general policies of organized industry." The Senator said that the trust movement was stimulated by the progress of the race, and that when combinations of capital attempt to arbitrarily take advantage of their opportunities, remedies must be applied.

No matter how true all this may be, it is a serious ques-

tion whether, from the standpoint of political foresight, public proclamation of the Republican attitude on a question of this kind is expedient. Two years hence we shall be nominating the presidential tickets. If a distinct issue is made on the trust question by the Republican party; if it takes the side of the trusts, and the Democracy the opposition, there is no question as to the attitude of the masses, who, as a rule, read too much and think too little. They will be against the trusts until such arguments as Senator Beveridge has presented can be scattered broadcast in every school district. There must be a campaign of education on this question such as was had on the question of protection.

It took many years to educate the working masses to a knowledge of the real value to them of protection. The Republican party suffered many a defeat before its overwhelming victory on this issue finally came, and the public forgot all too soon the beneficent results of the McKinley protective tariff. If that party takes the attitude of Senator Beveridge, which is that also of a number of other distinguished Republicans, on the trust question, it is easy to foresee troublesome times ahead. Perhaps it is the wisest course to begin the battle at once, risking present defeat in the hope of ultimate triumph. This is the policy of a dashing leader, rather than that of a prudent and resourceful general who plans his campaigns long ahead and who believes as much in strategy as in force of numbers.

The loss to the Republican party of the next House of Representatives will not be as bad a blow as the loss of a President in 1904.

Let Every One Understand It.

IT IS A misfortune that so few comprehend the enormous value to every American industry and to our vast agricultural interests of an increase in American shipping. In this one vital matter we are behind all our foreign competitors, and it is our own fault. While other great commercial nations favor their shipping interests by generous bounties, we are woefully backward in extending the American policy of protection so as to reach this great branch of our industrial development. Many persons who have never given the subject careful study oppose subsidies to American ships, under an utter misconception of the proposition now before Congress. It is high time to start a campaign of popular education on this subject, and we are glad to observe the clean-cut, outspoken utterance of so eminent an authority as President Clement A. Griscom, which appears in a recent issue of the New York Herald. What he says is so direct and clear that it must carry conviction with it. We take pleasure in re-printing it, for the instruction and edification especially of those who have erroneous ideas on the subject. We believe it will open their eyes to a more reasonable consideration of the matter. President Griscom says:

"The proposed subsidy legislation is greatly misunderstood. It is often misrepresented as giving something outright to the ship-owners for no good reason. What it does is simply to make up the disabilities and disadvantages which a ship carrying the American flag labors under when engaged in foreign trade. It has been determined that it costs twenty to twenty-five per cent. more, on the average, to construct a vessel in the United States than in England or Germany, and fully forty per cent. more to operate it under the American flag.

"All the subsidy bill does is to attempt to overcome these disadvantages. A ship-owner isn't given anything he can keep when he gets the subsidy; it only enables him to operate his vessel as cheaply as his foreign competitor. It is for Congress to say whether the United States wants the American flag over a good share of its foreign traffic. If it does it must pass legislation which will enable any company or any person to build ships in America and run them under the American flag.

"You ask how the shipping bill, if it becomes a law, will affect the new enterprise of Mr. Morgan?

"A large proportion of the steamships hereafter built would naturally be constructed in this country and operated under our flag if it becomes possible to do so as profitably as under foreign flags.

"If there is no shipping legislation, so far as this new combination is concerned, this large amount of new tonnage annually to be built must be built abroad and run, as now, under British or other foreign flags.

"The bill pending in Congress expressly prohibits vessels built abroad from enjoying its provisions. But the passage of the bill can profoundly affect the nationality of the future tonnage to be built by the combination.

"This combination is the result of years of laborious negotiation and has in no way been influenced by the proposed subsidy bill. The negotiations leading to this result were commenced long before this legislation was seriously discussed.

"Owing to the widespread misunderstanding of the subject, I will repeat, the subsidy bill now pending in Congress does no more for the American ship-owners than to equalize the adverse conditions arising from building ships in the United States and of operating them under the American flag. The often expressed thought that it is giving money to the American ship-owner, which he can keep, is an error. It only tries to even up his disadvantage.

"If Congress is willing to recognize these facts the United States can have its proper share of the over-sea carrying trade. If it does not see fit to do so Great Britain and Germany will continue to enjoy the bulk of the carrying.

"We see stated in some journals that the benefits of the subsidy bill can only be enjoyed by the large ship-owner. This is an error. Nothing could be further from the fact. The man who owns one ship has just the same opportunity as the man who owns fifty. The conditions of the bill are such that it is open to every citizen."

What more need be said?

The Plain Truth.

A SHARP reminder of the fact that the day of the sailing ship is by no means over was made before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries the other day, in an argument for the restoration of that provision of the ship-subsidy bill allowing small wooden sailing vessels, under 1,000 tons capacity, to participate in the subsidy. Mr. Pendleton, president of the Atlantic Carriers' Association, who appeared in favor of this amendment, made a good point by showing that in many cases the sailing vessel was preferable to the steamship, as the latter, touching at so many ports, frequently shifted the cargo, to the detriment of the goods, and also because in many foreign harbors the water is so shallow that vessels of deep draught cannot be admitted. The proposed concession to small ships also has the indorsement of the Maritime Association of New York, one of the oldest and most influential bodies of shipping men in the country.

IN THESE days of extreme partisanship it is delightful to observe that our Democratic but independent contemporary, the New York World, pays a just and proper tribute to the splendid public services of Governor Odell. When the World says that "in actual good results for the benefit of the people, achieved mainly through his efforts, no Governor since Fildes has made a better record," it states a simple truth, which even his political opponents have felt bound to acknowledge. Governor Odell has not dealt with abstractions. He has labored for concrete results. From the outset he has had a clear, well-defined, business-man's ideas concerning economies in state administration, and he has carried them out so faithfully and persistently, despite obstacles interposed by friends and foes, that he has virtually wiped out all of the state tax. It would be a great misfortune to the taxpayers of the state if Governor Odell should not consent to accept a renomination. It would be equivalent to a reelection.

IT IS DIFFICULT to be patient with the censorious critics of the appointment of the Hon. James S. Clarkson, as Surveyor of Customs of New York. The Times says "it is amazing and incomprehensible," and its only reason for saying so is because Mr. Clarkson has been a stalwart Republican worker, a rather free and open critic of the civil-service system, and for many years a resident of Iowa. No question appears regarding his fitness and capacity. The mere fact that he was for so many years a prominent Iowa editor and that it is difficult to believe that he is now a New Yorker, affords the chief reason for the criticism this latest New York appointment of President Roosevelt has received. Mr. Clarkson, it is true, has been generally considered more as a representative of Iowa Republicanism than anything else, but during the past few years he has been a resident of New York City, and, after all, the chief consideration must concern his fitness for the important Federal office to which he has been appointed. During Mayor Strong's administration the charge was made that he appointed non-residents to places of more or less importance in this city. Every one of these appointees lived and voted in New York, and every one made an excellent official record. The same criticism has been heard regarding a few of Mayor Low's appointments, but the public has paid little attention to it, mainly because the people are more concerned over the qualifications of the appointees than anything else. That General Clarkson is abundantly qualified to fill the office of Surveyor of Customs at New York is unquestioned. Whether Iowa or this city claims him for its own is a matter that has not given President Roosevelt or Senator Platt any concern; nor should it.

IT IS DOUBTFUL if President Roosevelt was correctly reported in a recent interview which stated that he thinks "that all the difficulties of administration in New York arise out of the fact that the city is governed from Albany and that the dominant force at Albany is rural." President Roosevelt was himself a member of the Legislature at Albany in the early days of his public career, and he must know perfectly well, therefore, that if the legislation for the city of New York were to be confided to the Tim Sullivans and the Tom Gradys whom Tammany Hall sends as its leaders to the Legislature, the hope of reformatory measures for this great city would be slender indeed. It is absurd to charge that rural legislators are not familiar with the conditions and the needs of New York City. Many of these come from cities of considerable size, including Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Troy—in fact, a majority of the so-called rural members are from cities of from fifty to one hundred thousand population, and not from farms and rural hamlets. The wants of New York are much like those of all other cities in the State. The legislators from the interior cities are frequent visitors to greater New York, understand the condition and needs of the latter, and study them much more carefully than the busy men who constitute its strenuous life. Even the rural legislator from the farming districts is a familiar visitor in the great city, and he is, as a general thing, a man of sterling common sense, unquestioned integrity, and force of character. Compare these legislators with the riff-raff from the tenement districts, the Bowery, the saloon and gambling sections, and the Tenderloin, which make up the major part of Tammany's representation at Albany, and it will not be difficult to decide which has the greater ability and the greater honesty. It is about time that ill-founded and ill-natured criticisms of the so-called "hayseed" legislators should cease, no matter from what source they may proceed.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



MRS. JOSEPHINE ST. PIERRE
RUFFIN,

Negro delegate from Massachusetts,
the subject of dissension in the
convention of women's clubs.

THE STATED meetings of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are never lacking in vivacity and breezy incidents, for these gatherings are made up of brilliant and progressive women from all sections of the United States, who naturally look at the various questions brought up for discussion from different viewpoints, and who are both able and willing to express their varying opinions in decisive and vigorous language, although it is to be said that on these occasions the fair disputants generally keep as well within the limits of courtesy and parliamentary usage as speakers of the opposite sex do under similar circumstances. Two years ago, when the federation met at Milwaukee, a lively fight was precipitated over the proposed admission of Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, a delegate from the Women's Era Club, an organization of colored women in and around Boston, the struggle ending in a refusal to give her a seat. Mrs. Ruffin is again the subject of dissension, at the meeting of the federation at Los Angeles this month, since it is understood that the entire body of Massachusetts delegates support her, as they did before, and vigorously advocate the recognition of the Era Club. Mrs. Ruffin herself says she does not care what the convention does, leaving the whole matter to the women of the North. On her return from the Milwaukee convention in 1900, where she was rejected, a big reception was given to Mrs. Ruffin, attended by some of the best-known society people of the Hub. Mrs. Ruffin is the wife of the late Judge Ruffin, of Boston, who was the first colored man appointed to a judicial office in the North. He was appointed by General Butler, when that gentleman was Governor of Massachusetts.



PRESIDENT LOUBET, OF FRANCE,
Who is soon to visit Russia.

IT WILL be remembered that the most interesting social and political event in France last year was the visit of the Czar of Russia, who was welcomed and entertained by the people of the French republic with a degree of cordiality and enthusiasm seldom surpassed even in a country much given to exuberant demonstrations of popular favor. In spite of the repeated and emphatic assertions that the Russian Emperor's visitation was a purely social and friendly affair, the wisecracks of the political world have ever since persisted in reading into it a deep-laid and far-reaching purpose. However that may be, the call is to be returned this season by M. Loubet, the chief magistrate of the French republic, and then the court gossips of Europe will have a fresh theme for speculation. Of course the Russians will have their own way about the reception to be accorded their distinguished visitor, but President Loubet's exit from France will be marked, it is said, by "astounding" simplicity. He will drive in simple style to the railway station, and no troops will line the streets. On his return the same simplicity will be observed. The President remains stoutly loyal to the home of his birth, the little French town of Montélimar, and an important item of his personal luggage when journeying to Russia will be a huge box filled with the finest make of the honey-sweet for which Montélimar is famed. This will be the President's chief gift to the four little grand duchesses at St. Petersburg.

THE KAISER has a habit of pulling his ear when he is in a study. One of the royal nephews asked him why he did it. "Because I am annoyed," replied the Kaiser. "And when you are very, very much annoyed, what do you do?" persisted the nephew. "Then I pull somebody else's," said his Majesty.

THE FIRST step in the announced plan of President Roosevelt to reorganize the department of immigration was taken on April 1st, in the appointment of William

Williams, Esq., as the commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, to succeed Mr. Thomas Fitchie. As this port is the chief gateway through which the stream of immigration flows into America, admitting, in fact, over eighty per cent. of the immigrants, the position named is second only in national importance to that of the superintendent of immigration at Washington, and requires even a higher order of administrative ability. In the matter of pay it ranks higher, since the New York commissioner receives \$5,000 per annum and the head of the department at Washington \$4,000. Mr. Williams, the new appointee, is a well-known and successful New York lawyer. He is a native of New London, Conn., and only thirty-nine years of age. He spent a part of his early life at school in Germany, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '84 and from the Harvard Law School in '88. Mr. Williams has already held public office, having been in 1892 one of the junior counsel for the government in the Behring Sea arbitration. He is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics. Mr. Williams has already entered upon the active discharge of his new duties.



THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORELAND,
Who will grace the coronation.

AMONG THE lovely and accomplished women of noble birth who will grace the coming coronation ceremonies in London there is none who in beauty and the still rarer qualities of mind and heart will excel the Countess of Westmoreland. Lord and Lady Westmoreland have a famous country house, known as Apsalope, a model of those stately and spacious mansions which give an air of hospitality, homeliness, and solid comfort to so many country-sides in "Merrie England." It has been said that scarce a room at Apsalope but contains some distinctive and beautiful work of art. The ceilings are particularly noticeable, that of the room known as "The King's Chamber" being in its way quite a study in heraldry, the royal arms, crests, and supporters being all wrought in fretwork. Lady Westmoreland has two children; the elder, Lord Burghersh, will probably, should elder sons of tender age be admitted at the coronation, take his place among the train-bearers of royalty.

IF THE beautiful Countess Annesley, of the vice-regal court at Dublin, is devoted to the gentle art of angling, her no less beautiful contemporary, the Countess of Limerick, is equally fond of the hunting-field. Though very feminine in appearance the countess is a keen sportswoman, and before her marriage she and her sister were the Dianas of more than one famous pack. Lady Limerick is devoted to her beautiful home, Dromore Castle, but she often finds time to pay a flying visit to London, and she will probably be one of the most admired of the group of Irish peeresses at the coronation. Lady Limerick's children share her enthusiasm for the chase; this is especially true of her son, Lord Glentworth, although he is only seven years old.



THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK AND HER DAUGHTER.



LORD LYTTON AND MISS PAMELA PLOWDEN.
The principals in the first of a series of "coronation" weddings.

AS ALMOST every social event, as well as many other things which are happening in England this year, is made to bear more or less deeply and distinctly the imprint of the coronation, the event of all events, it is quite natural and proper that the weddings of the season should be associated somehow with the happy ceremonial upon which all Englishmen the world around are setting so much store. The honor of starting what the London papers are pleased to term the "series of coronation weddings" belongs to Lord Lytton and Miss Pamela Plowden, who were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, near the close of the Easter season. Our women readers will be interested in the statement that the bride on this occasion wore a wedding-gown with a train of silver tinsel, shot with gold and edged with orange blossoms. She also reverted to the old custom of carrying an orange-blossom bouquet. Each of the four little bridesmaids wore the quaint art nouveau jewel—a kind of jeweled butterfly—presented by the bridegroom. Among the many beautiful and original gifts presented to both bride and bridegroom, special interest naturally centred on the wedding present of the King and Queen, consisting of an aigrette in the form of a humming-bird, incrustated with diamonds, sapphires, and rubies.

SINCE HIS accession to the throne an inexhaustible supply of anecdotes has been opened up about King Edward when he was Prince of Wales. A well-known military, sporting, and traveling baronet was privileged to send his first invitation to his future sovereign to accept his hospitality. The baronet donned knee-breeches and silk stockings, and thus arrayed he received the prince, who, grasping the hand of his host warmly, whispered in his ear, "My dear—run up stairs and put on your trousers. Those things you have on are not worn when I come without the princess." The rapidity of the change made by the baronet surpassed any ever seen on the stage.

IT TURNS out after all that a newspaper man is to have the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General, although Mr. Harry C. New, of the Indianapolis Journal, declined the proffered honor. The choice has fallen upon Mr. Robert J. Wynne, a distinguished and veteran member of "the fourth estate," whose special duty for many years past has been that of Washington correspondent for various prominent journals of the country, including the Cincinnati Tribune and the Philadelphia Inquirer. Latterly Mr. Wynne has held an exclusive engagement for the New York Press, in which his crisp, brilliant, and suggestive notes and comments on current affairs at the national capital have become an attractive feature. It is understood that Mr. Wynne abandoned the newspaper field with great reluctance, and accepted the office under Postmaster-General Payne only after much urging from that gentleman and President Roosevelt. He was born in New York City in November, 1852, and was there educated in the public schools. His first newspaper work was with the old American Press Association of Philadelphia. Later he went to the Cincinnati Gazette under General Henry V. Boynton, who trained him as a Washington correspondent. He is president of the Gridiron Club, and a member of the Loyal Legion, and the Army and Navy Club. His father served in the Mexican and Civil wars. Mr. Wynne's oldest son is a captain in the marine corps, and has served with distinction in Cuba, the Philippines, and China.

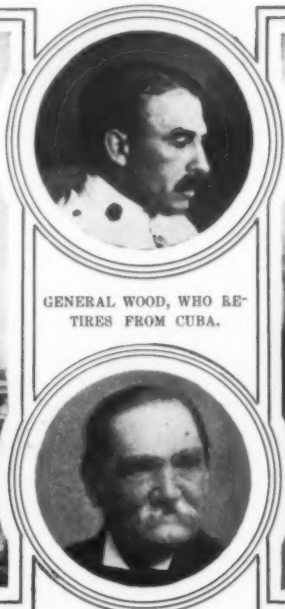


MR. ROBERT J. WYNNE,
The popular journalist who has been made
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

IN A RECENT article on the "Mania of Authors" in the Revue Universelle of Paris, we are told that Darwin always practiced on his old fiddle before writing. Chateaubriand, while dictating to his secretary, was in the habit of walking in his bare feet; Schiller and Goethe could not write unless their feet were on ice; Lord Derby always filled his mouth with brandy-cherries; Fenimore Cooper used to chew gum-drops; Byron filled his pockets with truffles; Theophile Gautier burned incense; Pierre Loti gets intoxicated with perfumes.



PALACE AT HAVANA, SEAT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.



GENERAL WOOD, WHO RETIRES FROM CUBA.



CUBAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HAVANA.

The Cuban Republic's Natal Day

By Frederick J. Haskin

THE NEW Cuban republic will be ushered in with fitting ceremonies. Since the announcement of the date of the withdrawal of the American forces from the island the committees who have the arrangements in charge have been busy perfecting the programme. On May 10th, the Congress will convene to scrutinize the legality of its membership, and to ratify the election of the President. On May 20th, General Leonard Wood, the military Governor, will consummate the actual transfer of the government to the authorities of the new republic.

The manner of doing this will be brief and formal. He will state, in substance, that he has received notification of the election of the President and Congress; that this newly elected legislative body has signified its readiness to undertake the responsibilities of government, and that the hour for the inception of its duties has arrived. In the name of the United States he will charge it with

the significance of the terms of the Paris treaty, and call upon it to subscribe to a faithful compliance to the stipulations of the Platt amendment.

The Cuban republic will then be declared in force, its flag raised, and the general, with his staff, will be driven to the wharf immediately, where he will go aboard one of the battle-ships of the North Atlantic squadron, and proceed to Washington. General Wood expects to remain in Washington about two months, in order to complete his reports, after which he will likely go abroad to make an extensive study of European military tactics. Mrs. Wood, with her three children, will go to France for a two years' residence. They will be taken abroad by a French war-vessel.

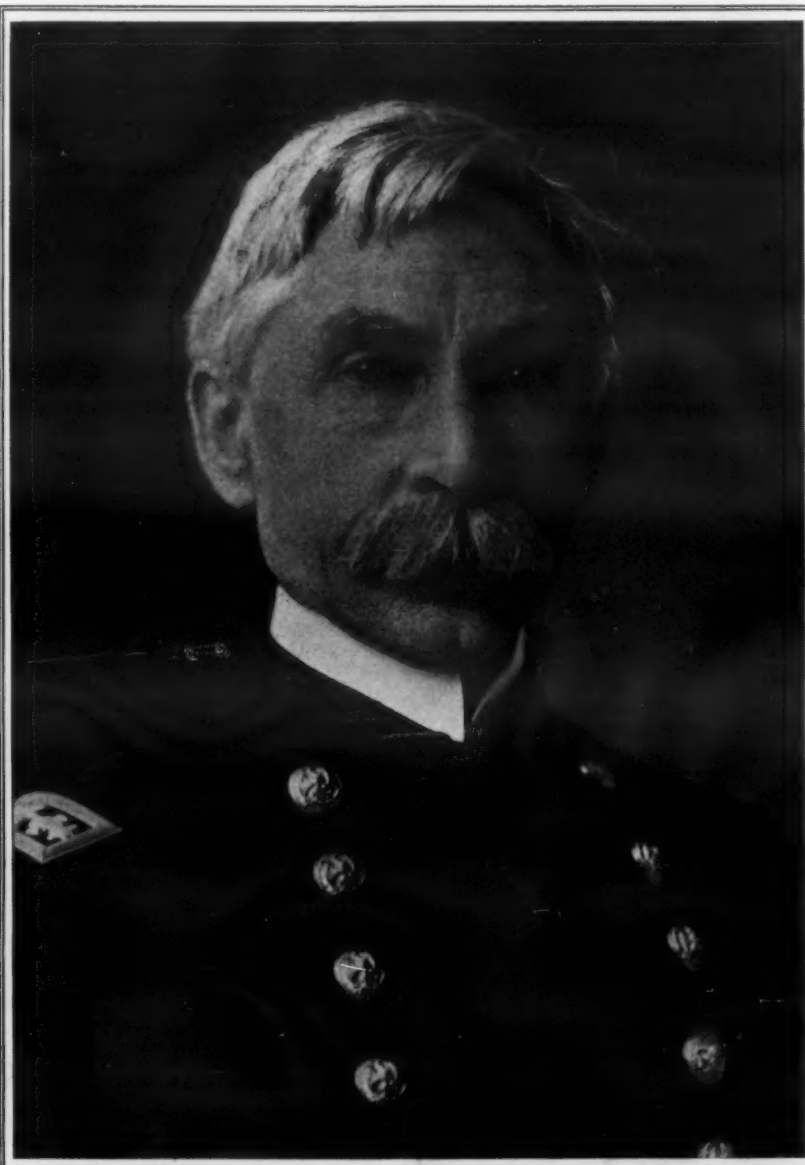
The troops are being withdrawn from Cuba as fast as they can be moved. With the exception of the few who will be stationed here, and those who will participate in the evacuation ceremonies, all will be withdrawn before

the inauguration of the new government. Eight troops of cavalry will remain in Havana, and four at Santiago, to assist in the flag-raising and the final ceremonies. The dawn of Cuban freedom will be celebrated with a round of fêtes. There will be a grand parade in Havana, headed by a beautiful child, who will impersonate the Young Republic. The inaugural ball, which will be held at the Tacón Theatre on the evening of May 19th, will be one of the grandest functions in Cuban history. A monster demonstration is being planned for the arrival of President Palma, who will make a triumphal tour of the island before going to the capital.

"Cuba libre," for which its people have been hoping and despairing for centuries, and for which thousands of its brave sons have given their lives, is about to become a reality. Lovers of liberty all around the world will rejoice with the proud little Pearl of the Antilles in her hour of triumph.



CAPTAIN CLARK, OF THE FAMOUS OREGON, WHO DECLINED A DISTINGUISHED HONOR BECAUSE IT INVOLVED TOO MUCH EXPENSE.—Rau.



REAR-ADMIRAL WATSON, APPOINTED IN PLACE OF CAPTAIN CLARK AS SPECIAL NAVAL REPRESENTATIVE TO KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.—Copyright, 1898, by F. Gutekunst. See page 453.



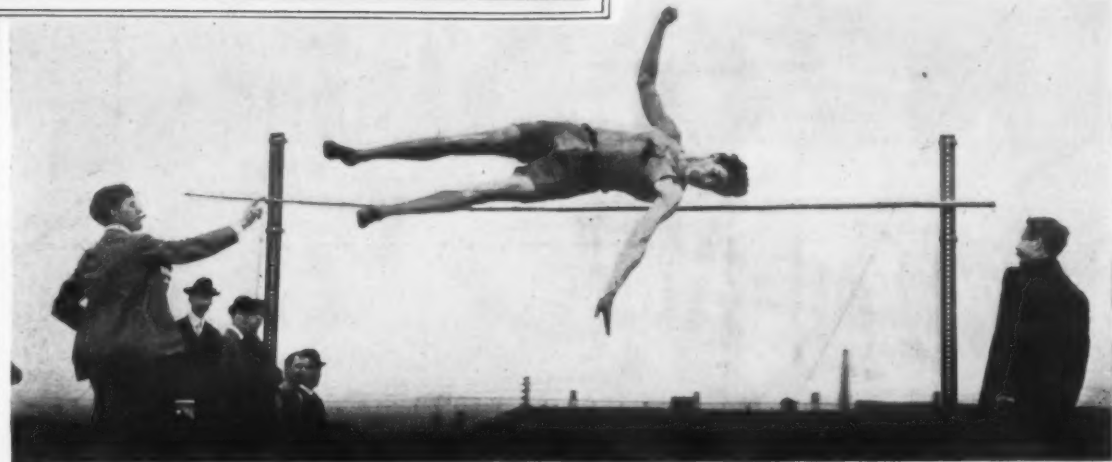
L. H. GRAY, PENNSYLVANIA, BREAKING WORLD'S INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD FOR POLE VAULT, AT ELEVEN FEET EIGHT INCHES.



J. R. DEWITT PUTTING THE SHOT; THIRD PLACE.



J. A. NELSON, COLUMBIA, WINNING THE SHOT-PUT—DISTANCE, FORTY-TWO FEET, FOUR INCHES.



S. S. JONES, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, WINNING HIGH JUMP AT FIVE FEET NINE AND THREE-QUARTER INCHES.

GREATEST COLLEGE RELAY RACES EVER HELD.

SIX HUNDRED ATHLETES AND 125 SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES COMPETED IN THE FIELD SPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Photographs by W. N. Jennings, Philadelphia.



POWERFUL GASOLINE MACHINES IN LINE FOR THE START.



ALBERT R. SHATTUCK, PRESIDENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.



SPEEDING ALONG THE COURSE—SCORING A VEHICLE.

HUNDRED-MILE AUTOMOBILE TEST.

INTERESTING ENDURANCE CONTEST ON THE LONG ISLAND COURSE.—Photographs by R. L. Dunn.



Army Atrocities in the Philippines

WHY THE HARSHTEST MEASURES ARE JUSTIFIED

By Sydney Adamson



IT WOULD seem that the Senate committee has determined that we shall be treated to a public washing of army dirty linen. If we are to have it, then it seems only fair that the public shall have an opportunity to see both sides of the question. Then it can judge for itself if the army is entirely to be blamed, or if a large part of the blame for acts committed by junior officers frequently without written or verbal orders from their colonels or majors, but nevertheless often with their knowledge and approval, does not rather belong to those two military governors who persisted in cherishing benevolent theories regarding the Filipinos, instead of investigating the real treachery underlying the smooth side of half-breed representations in Manila, and adopting a plan of campaign designed to reach the guilty sheltering themselves behind a lying mask of friendship.

Toward the end of General Otis's term as military governor, the water-cure was resorted to by our troops as a means of forcing natives to give evidence concerning insurgents holding office under American protection while actively assisting the enemy; or locating concealed arms, or discovering projected massacres. The process of administering the water-cure has been accurately described by Sergeant Charles S. Riley and Private William Lewis Smith, Twenty-sixth Infantry, before the Senate committee. The details are not pretty, and the sensitive minds of stay-at-home men, to say nothing of the more delicate sensibilities of women, are likely to receive a rude shock on reading them. Unfortunately the popular tendency will be to instantly condemn the army, to talk of our officers and men as brutes, and to generally indulge in diatribes against the evil effects of imperialism and bloody aggression.

A dispassionate investigation will show that the end justified the means. Detached posts scattered throughout the country were exposed to the complete hostility of the entire population, a hostility the more dangerously effective as half of the natives professed friendship. On the other hand, Manila—or, to be more accurate, General Otis and General MacArthur—persisted in believing the genuineness of native protestations of friendship, and, to the discredit of their intelligence if they believed those statements or of their honor if they did not, sending optimistic reports about the "pacified" condition of the country to Washington. It can be seen that our soldiers in their little detached posts out in the wilds were between two fires. On the one hand they were confronted with a turbulent country, full of dangerous enemies—including usually the very priests and presidentes governing the villages they garrisoned, who were ready to murder them in their beds, while professing assistance and friendship. On the other hand were their generals professing to believe that the war was over. Whatever benevolent theories may have obscured the intelligence of our generals commanding in Manila, the real facts of the case were only too thoroughly brought home to the detachments living their dangerous lonely lives in the sweltering jungle.

No plan of campaign came from Manila. Military operations proper were impossible, as the enemy had no uniform and, concealing its weapons, mingled with the population at the approach of our troops, unless, indeed, the detachment were small and could be ambushed. American presidentes and priests gave away all proposed expeditions to the enemy, besides encouraging or compelling the population at large to feed and shelter it. Angered by the frustration of all their plans for legitimate fighting, disgusted with the lack of initiative from Manila, the local garrisons sought to penetrate the deadly disguise of friendship and resorted to torture in the form of the water-cure to obtain their ends. Then began the captures of buried arms, the discoveries of concealed stores of grain, the unearthing of secret levies for insur-

gent revenues going on by "Americano" presidentes under the very noses of our garrisons.

It was toward the end of General Otis's term as military governor that the water-cure gained vogue. Early in General MacArthur's reign the practice of water-curing natives for information was officially taken up by him and general orders were issued by him demanding its immediate discontinuance and threatening court-martial whenever charges could be substantiated. This had two effects. First of all it stopped the water-cure. But it also largely stopped the effectiveness of the troops. Succeeding the suppression of the water-cure came that period of armed neutrality during which our troops held the villages, and the insurgents held the country and largely ruled the population in country and village alike. It was during this period when outward evidences of trouble had been suppressed that General MacArthur seized the opportunity to declare so many provinces pacified and to allow Governor Taft to establish civil governments therein. Among these were Batangas, Albay, Bohol, and Cebu. It is very recent history that at General Chaffee's demand these provinces were handed back to the army to be conquered really for the first time. The thorough and efficient manner in which General Chaffee has done this work, especially considering the large number of insurgents with thousands of rifles who have been compelled to surrender in each of these provinces, abundantly refutes General MacArthur's previous statement of their pacification, and proves the equal folly of the civil commission in attempting to establish a government on such a rotten foundation.

It will be seen, then, that the water-cure, or the judicious use of the revolver at a man's head in a quiet room, and other drastic measures not recognized as civilized warfare had their uses in bringing out the treachery of the natives and driving home to the army the extent of the danger to which it was exposed, and at that date the impotence of American sovereignty. It was necessary that a full and general recognition of these peculiar conditions should be compelled before legitimate drastic measures for the subjugation of the Filipinos would be adopted. With General MacArthur, more than half a civil commissioner himself, in command, these measures would never have been adopted. General Chaffee, as luck would have it, both for the good of the Filipinos and of the United States, was in power when the Balangiga massacre of Company C, of the Ninth Infantry, took place in Samar. This was the catastrophe which so many hundreds of officers and men had predicted would arise from native treachery and American inaction. That was all that General Chaffee needed to confirm his growing belief in native treachery. It would seem that Washington now awakened from the sleep of security which the "war-is-over" reports of Generals Otis and MacArthur had lulled it into. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root seem to have decided about this time that the loss of a whole company at a time was too big a price to pay for further indulgence in McKinley's benevolent conduct of the war.

General Smith was sent to Samar to undertake the task which General Hughes had failed to perform. General Hughes had attempted something on the order of reconcentration, but it was stupidly carried out and he only succeeded in half-starving the towns, almost compelling the population in self-defense to join the insurgents, who at that time were well supplied by boats from Leyte. It will not be fair to condemn General Smith's methods until his trial for alleged orders to kill everything over ten has been conducted. On the other hand, Major Waller's action in killing natives who were guilty of gross treachery appears thoroughly justifiable, nay commendable. Moreover, the major—as he always does—stuck to his guns and behaved like a man, upholding his own action. Let us congratulate the major—one of the best officers and fighters in the service—on his acquittal.

But the really successful employment of a drastic measure which, if applied early in the war would have

ended it long ago, has just brought about the surrender of General Malvar, the terror of Batangas, Aguinaldo's recognized successor. It is not too much to say that General Bell has shown himself the most successful as he has proved himself the most adaptable fighter in the Philippines. And in his latest and proudest triumph he has shown that sound judgment which has always tempered his severest measures with large humanity. Where the water-cure and other questionable measures only produced partial success and at the cost of accentuated hatred, the adoption on a large scale of reconcentrado camps has solved the great problem of reducing the Filipino insurgents, by the separation of the active fighters from the population, and the prevention of these fighters by force or friendship from obtaining food and other supplies from the people; and last, but not least, by rendering completely impossible the insurgent's last subterfuge—hiding his gun and mixing with the crowd.

Let those who have been disposed to join in the howl against reconcentrado camps fully consider the facts. All the peaceful population with its portable belongings has been concentrated in certain towns under the protection of our troops. After the time limit has expired all men outside these limits have been treated as insurgents. They can fight to a finish or surrender, but they cannot hide among their dusky brothers nor can they subsist off the people. War waged upon these men as Bell the indefatigable knows how to wage it has soon had its effect, and Malvar with his three thousand riflemen has surrendered. Had these measures not been taken, Malvar and his men could have prevented the resumption of business in Batangas and Laguna for the next five years, perhaps indefinitely.

Let us examine the people's point of view. Unlike Weyler in Cuba, the United States in the Philippines has found it possible to feed the reconcentrados. General Wheaton has just reported the people in the camps to be in excellent condition. Not only are they physically well, but numbers of the men have formed companies of bolomen to protect the camps from insurgent attacks and to help in reducing them in the field. They have suffered little or no hardship, and now that it is all over they can go back to their lands, joined by the surrendered insurgents minus their guns, to sow their crops and succeed—if they remain good. Now that the real heads of the army are doing the work, there will be no need for the army to resort to water-cure and other questionable practices. However subversive of discipline such a practice was, no sort of good can possibly come from a wholesale exposure of individual cases and a wholesale indulgence in anti-military, anti-imperialistic hysteria.

If the Secretary of War, backed by the President, means to try every case of water-cure he will have to court-martial from five to ten per cent. of all the officers, volunteer and regular, who have served in the Philippines. This is manifestly impossible. A great many of the officers who administered water-cure are now mustered out, the enlisted men who assisted are scattered to the four winds, and even, if charges could be obtained, evidence would in many cases be unobtainable or withheld. It is, therefore, clear that whenever a conviction is obtained the man who suffers will be a victim to the ill-advised or malicious persons who have found it necessary to bring this matter before the Senate committee. The water-cure has been dead and buried for over a year. Its victims are alive and well to-day; why not let well—or ill—alone? And now that the headquarters in Manila under General Chaffee is doing its duty and ending the war, why not let alone the junior officers and privates who, in a misguided manner, but under terrible pressure, endeavored to do theirs?

Enormous Flood of Immigrants from Europe

SUFFERING AND ABUSE FOR A MULTITUDE OF FOREIGNERS

By Harry Beardsley

NEARLY 150,000 of the peasantry of Europe have already this year landed in America, so that 1902 promises to hold a record for foreign immigration. There seems to be no limit to the capacity of the United States to absorb the European thousands. In January 18,375 immigrants arrived at Ellis Island, New York. In February the number was 29,747. In March it was almost double that many—57,666; and during the first half of April more than 30,000 strangers came. The great hordes of foreigners crowd ashore at the little horseshoe island in New York harbor which the government has secured for the purpose, and after they have been inspected and passed upon they are transported in boatloads to the Battery; and there begins their distribution throughout the whole United States.

One day this spring 6,300 immigrants were unloaded here, the greatest number on a single day in the history of the New York immigrant station. It exceeded even the days of old Castle Garden. One vessel alone carried 2,700 immigrants, packed together in the ship's steerage.

Why should foreign immigration increase to such an extent at this time? The answer is in the records of the bureau of immigration. These records show that during the years of good times in the United States immigration has always been greatest. The foreigners residing in America, the thousands of Italians, Jews, Germans and others, write of the good times to their relatives in Europe, and send money for their passage. And it very often happens that while there is prosperity in the New World, work is scarce and wages are low in the Old World; so the brothers and sisters and wives and children of the Americanized foreigners make the voyage to America, and among them at these rush times are many women and little ones. To these the passage and the arrival in the new land is the greatest hardship.

On Ellis Island, where all the European immigrants land, one sees much suffering, and it gives rise to the same feeling of pity which one feels toward a flock of sheep who stand silently huddled together in a winter's storm, telling of their pain only by an occasional pathetic bleat.

And this is indeed the conduct of the immigrants when they reach America's shores. In the strangeness of their new surroundings they are dumb, driven, patient and unhappy. From the time that he leaves his native land until he is at last permanently and comfortably settled in the new country the experience of the immigrant, the common steerage passenger, is full of danger and suffering.

And this fact is forcibly revealed, too, at the dock at the Battery, where the bewildered strangers become the victims of human vultures, who take advantage of their ignorance and submissiveness. The enormous number of European poor who have come to America this year has given these wolves a greater opportunity to attack their prey, and the situation has aroused such a loud complaint that an investigation has been held by the police department and steps are promised for the protection of the strangers who are coming by thousands through America's open gates.

Many of the old schemes of the hawks who prey upon

Continued on page 444.



NEW YORK ITALIANS AT THE BARGE-OFFICE PIER AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS FROM ELLIS ISLAND.—Phelan.



IMMIGRANTS PACKED INTO EXPRESS-WAGONS. Phelan.



TRANSFERRING THE BAGGAGE OF THE BEWILDERED FOREIGNERS. Phelan.



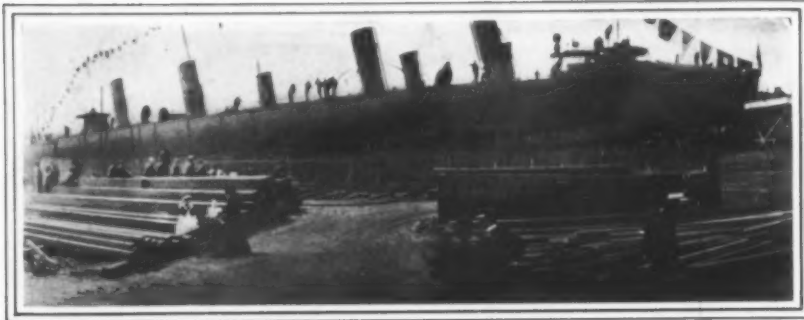
A GLIMPSE OF THE STEERAGE OF A GERMAN LINER CROWDED WITH IMMIGRANTS OF MANY NATIONS.—Schaul.



NEW-COMERS FROM PORTUGAL QUARTERED LIKE SHEEP IN A BUILDING AT ELLIS ISLAND.—Dunn.

THE RUSH OF FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

HOW THE STRUGGLING POOR OF EUROPE THROUG THE RECEIVING STATIONS OF AMERICA'S GREATEST PORT.



IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE LAUNCHING.



AS THE BOAT SWEEP INTO THE WATER.

LAUNCHING THE NEW TORPEDO-BOAT HOPKINS AT WILMINGTON, DEL., APRIL 24TH.—Photographs by Norris C. Morgan, Wilmington.

Enormous Flood of Immigrants from Europe.

Continued from page 442.

the simple immigrants, the schemes which were used in the old days of Castle Garden, have been revived; moreover, it was complained that the police who were stationed among the immigrants to protect them have, instead, beaten and bullied and driven them. A combination was formed between the drivers of express wagons and proprietors of cheap lodging-houses for foreigners. Whenever a boat-load of immigrants is landed at the Battery they are confronted by a score of wagons backed to the edge of the sidewalk and by the active, grasping drivers of these wagons. A dazed Italian, for instance, standing on the sidewalk, in his hand the address of a friend or relative written on a piece of paper, is snatched by one of the drivers and tumbled almost forcibly, bag and baggage, into a wagon.

It has often occurred that the house to which the stranger wishes to go is only a few blocks, frequently less than a mile, away. The immigrant, who is almost penniless, would gladly walk the distance, but the driver tells him it is eight or ten miles; and then, after a ride of a mile, the poor, bewildered dupe is made to pay often as much as one dollar. If the stranger wishes to go to a lodging-house, the "runner" at once takes him to the place of his partner in the business of fleecing foreigners, and until he finds his friends or makes some vigorous protest, the poor stranger is at the mercy of the sharpers. Very often friends or relatives of the immigrants are awaiting them at the Battery, but the drivers snatch the new-comers and whirl them away before the waiting and anxious friends even know of their presence.

This the police stationed at the barge office are supposed to prevent, but it seems that, instead, they have actually been aiding the sharpers by roughly driving the immigrants, often beating the inoffensive foreigners and forcing them to take refuge in the first opportunity offered, and this refuge is the arms and the wagon of the eager "runner."

Another common misfortune to the immigrant is to become the victim of counterfeiters of his own nationality, who ride among the passengers in the steerage from their native shore and induce them to exchange their good foreign money for bogus currency of the United States during the voyage. On a vessel which recently landed a large number of Italians at Ellis Island a counterfeiter, who was himself an Italian, had succeeded in securing almost without exception the money of all the steerage passengers. Scores of them were absolute paupers when they were landed in the great rushing city of New York.

Another menace to the hordes of steerage passengers, particularly when they are brought in unusual crowds, is that of sprained and broken limbs. In the hospital on Ellis Island are nearly always one or more patients with arms or legs broken. Recently in one of the wards was a little boy whose leg was broken in the crush in the steerage of a plunging, swaying vessel. Exposed to cold and dampness and contagion, there is always much sickness among the new arrivals. In the children's ward of the hospital sat one day recently a man, a woman, and a child before a little white bed. On the pillow was a thin and yellow little face. The doctor in charge of the hospital called the father to one side of the room. The

Make Room for the Kicker

THE man who is willing to thankfully take
What the world is willing to tender
Will leave no such record as men who win make—
His mark will be shallow and slender.
The world passes by
The timid and shy,
Though they may be deserving, and sticks—
Very glad that it may—
Its most gorgeous bouquet
In the coat of the fellow who kicks.

COLUMBUS was not of the satisfied lot
Who took what the world kindly sent them;
What he wanted he boldly went after—and got—
When the fates stood opposing he bent them.
Had he asked for no more
Than men laid at his door
His name in Time's mists would be hid;
Unhonored, one day,
They'd have stored him away—
But Columbus could kick—and he did.

WHEN the Mayflower sailed for a distant, wild shore,
She bore from disgraceful oppression
Men who kicked and who won the soul-freedom, therefore,
That we hold as a sacred possession
And Washington, too,
And his followers, knew
That they who ask only what tyrants will give
May expect to be fed
On the crusts of the bread
And in pitiful slavery live.

AH, pity the man who, with fear in his breast,
Goes toiling and never complaining;
They will add to his burdens and grant him no rest,
While the one who goes kicking keeps gaining.
The world may approve
Of the timid who move
Complacently on, but it picks
For its favors the man
Who exacts all he can—
Oh, the winner 's the fellow who kicks.

S. E. KISER.

man was a Swede, gentle of voice, mild and reticent in manner.

"Where do you live?" asked the doctor.
"In Iowa," replied the man.
"What's your business?" asked the doctor.
"I'm a farmer."
"Got any money?"
"Fifty dollars."
"Is that all you've got to take your wife and children out to Iowa?"
"Yes."
"You know you have two delicate children there," said the doctor, nodding toward the bed; "they might die."

The farmer turned his head away and there were tears in his eyes. He had saved enough money to bring his wife and children from the old home in Sweden and to take them to the farm in Iowa where he had worked to make the money. But an emergency arose for which he was not prepared. Both little ones contracted pneumonia on the voyage. With his wife the farmer was

living in New York City, slowly spending the money which was to take them all to his Iowa farm, while the children were in the hospital.

Two common diseases among the European immigrants, one an affliction of the eyes, another a scalp disease, cause the separation of many families. Both diseases are contagious, and sometimes are contracted by immigrants during the voyage. A person found to be suffering with either is deported. An Italian who had sent for his wife and child found that they had taken the disease of the eyes during the trip, and the United States immigrant officials told the father that his wife and child must be sent back to Italy. This is done at the expense of the United States government. It was a heart-breaking scene when the Italian bade his family good-bye. He had been five years saving up the money for their passage to America. The affliction with which they were attacked can be cured if treated in time. And in another five years the wife and child may come back.

The necessity of strict regulations in regard to health becomes apparent when one sees the herds of dumb foreigners as they first reach America. But after they have been admitted the abuse and deception of the ignorant strangers become the lowest cruelty. And societies for the protection of the strangers have become thoroughly aroused and are determined that the abuses shall cease.

Puzzled.

HARD WORK SOMETIMES TO RAISE CHILDREN.

CHILDREN's taste is oftentimes more accurate in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy has long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on. One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

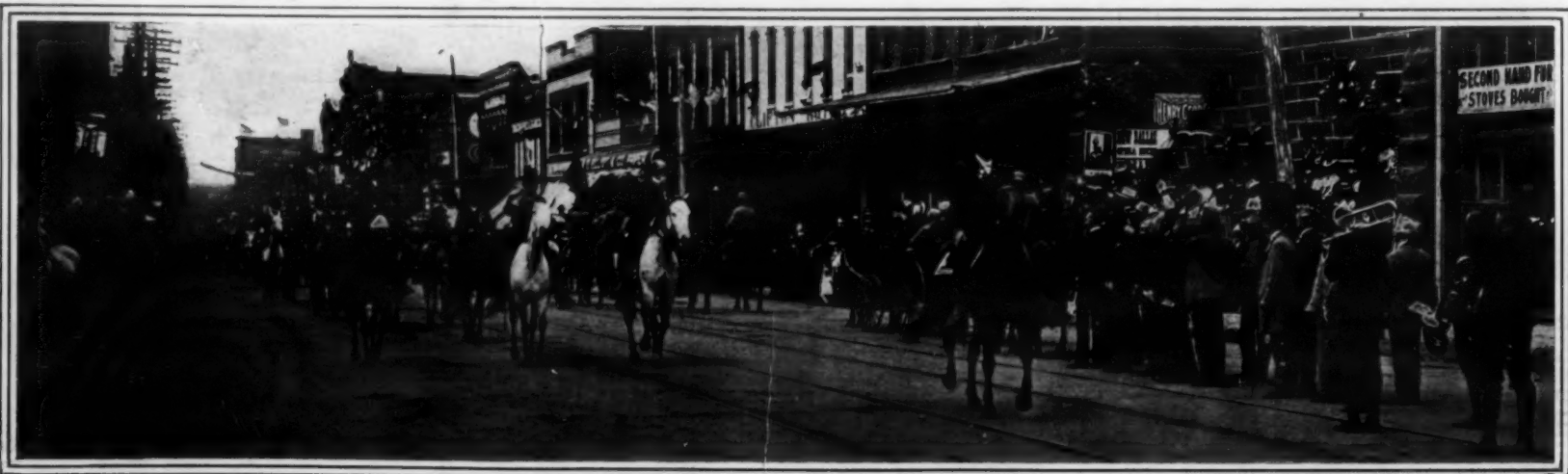
"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband has never been known to fancy cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it."

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with the rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment, and the result was almost magical. They continued the food and to-day both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in the right kind of food, for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

"When I have some task to perform about the house and don't feel very strong, a saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream stimulates me and I am able to do the task at hand with ease."

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON AND STAFF IN THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE EX-CONFEDERATES AT DALLAS, TEX.—Franklin.



AFTER THE BALL.

CH. WEBER'S NEW YORK SOCIETY GIRL, NO. 7.

What kind of a life is that I lead?
—Tennyson.

The Other Man's Hat

By William Armstrong



"IF I DON'T go to the ambassador's to-night I lose one more chance to sell my picture of the Cañon of the Colorado, and it would be my last one, too, in that direction, for madame said she would never invite me again if I failed her this time."

Victor Canfield stood in front of the studio fire and brushed his hat as he spoke. At the far end of the room the man addressed listened to the words and viewed the operation with apathy; both had become familiar, almost as familiar as the silk hat and the Cañon of the Colorado.

"The new people will ask the same old questions," went on the speaker, unaffected by the silence.

"They will inquire first thing how long I have been in Paris, and when I tell them I'm an old-timer they will say, 'And you still speak English so well? How wonderful!' And then the man with the monocle will sing 'Angels ever bright and fair.' I only wish he could become one in reality, for then he might learn a new song. I say, Whitney, how much longer do you think this silk hat will last me? It looks pretty fair, doesn't it?"

The two or three sticks of wood on the little hearth flickered fitfully, and in their light Canfield turned the hat about for examination. This time Whitney brightened up; the hat interested him if the soirée did not.

"I think as long as the lot of us have those silk hats to hang in a row along the restaurant wall we shall make an impression. The first thing people over here seem to do is to look at your face, then at your hat, and finally at your shoes. If you pass the triple test you may feel tolerably happy. I hope your hat may live long and prosper."

"I'm of the same sentiment," was Canfield's answer, "for I shall never be able to buy a new one, unless I sell my picture of the Cañon of the Colorado."

"Do you think if you sold the cañon as well as the picture you would have enough money to buy all the things you have planned to get out of it?" queried Whitney, crossing the room to where the big canvas rested against the wall in a mass of shadow.

"I know one thing I will do if all the rest goes undone," answered Canfield, briskly. "I'll ask Barbara Newcomb to marry me."

"And be refused."

"The opposite, my boy. I have eyes."

"Which generally see things that no other eyes can."

"Exactly. Consequently I have a right to feel confident."

"When will the happy event take place?"

"Two weeks after I have sold my picture. We shall have to wait that long to get the banns published."

"So patient of you—both. And you will live happy ever after, on the Cañon—or perhaps in the cañon."

"We should be happy even there," answered Canfield, bridling.

Looking up at that moment, Whitney saw something like a mist shining in the blue, boyish eyes turned toward the firelight; then he was silent.

Canfield was the first to speak. "I have word that I shall likely be asked to paint Mrs. Carew's portrait."

"Why did you keep that card up your sleeve so long?"

"I wanted Barbara to be the first to hear of it."

"Carew will pay any price that you ask, if you please him," rejoined the other, sweeping small matters of sentiment aside.

"Will you take a house at Passy or in the Park Monceau? On the whole, I rather think I prefer the Park Monceau. A side room will do for me."

"Mrs. Canfield will invite you to tea on Sundays, I'm sure."

"And ask whether I take one or two lumps of sugar in my tea," retorted Whitney. "There is nothing like having a friend newly married to find out how thoughtful his wife can be of you. Don't you think we might afford another stick of wood on the fire to celebrate your hospitality?"

Canfield selected a stick from the box and placed it to the best advantage among the embers.

"I saw her yesterday," he began, before the blaze had a chance to spring up. "She was coming up the stairs with a little basket on her arm and a pot of flowers in her hands. Whitney, why is it that women can always manage to have something beautiful about them no matter how poor they are? The Newcombs can't be any better off than we."

"We have our pictures—they are our jewels! And no one is ever going to take them, even by stealth."

"Why do you always have to hark back

to something unpleasant? Hush! Isn't that her step on the stair?"

"After your long course of 'Angels ever bright and fair' your ear ought to be better cultivated than mine."

But the fling was lost on Canfield, who had opened the door in haste only to assume an air of elaborate leisure.

On the landing outside a girlish laugh mingled with the tone of simulated surprise in his.

"Why, good-evening."

Presently the door flung open again, and Canfield said, in a tone that would be clearly audible outside, "I say, Whitney, I want that new magazine for Mrs. Newcomb; she hasn't anything to read."

"You know I haven't finished it," growled Whitney under his breath as Canfield dragged it from behind a pile of sofa pillows where he had seen the other stow it.

"Reading at night is not good for your eyes, my boy," and the door was flung to again.

Subdued voices of laughter continued outside for a little, and then the ears of Whitney caught the sound of light steps ascending the stairs and the heavy tread of Canfield going down to the street on his way to the ambassador's. That stick of wood and another and another were burned with a prodigal disregard uncommon to Whitney. Rising, he stood for some moments in front of the Cañon of the Colorado. "A good-enough picture, and better than I'll ever do," he said. Then he dragged out his mattress from under a couch and turned in for the night.

It seemed to him that he had barely fallen asleep when a circle of light shone in front of his eyes. Startled, he sprang up, and saw Canfield holding the lamp immediately over him. In his disengaged hand was the silk hat smashed out of all semblance of shape.

"Do you see that?" he asked, savagely, shaking it with every word to give emphasis to his feelings.

"I do," said Whitney, and, picturing the figure it would cut hung in the row at the restaurant alongside the other cherished silk hats, he burst into laughter.

At the sound of his merriment Canfield flung the hat into the farthest corner, and set the lamp with a bang on the table.

"I'm glad you didn't express your emotion with the light. Have you been in a fight?"

"I wish I had. I wish I had been in twelve of them—yes, that is the number—twelve of them. I'm only afraid I'm not even as it is."

"From the sight I got of your hat I should say that the other twelve were, at least," rejoined Whitney, leaning forward in anticipation of the recital.

But Canfield had gone in search of his hat. Picking it out of the corner and eying it ruefully under the light, he asked:

"Will you tell me how I'm going to call at the Carews' this morning?"

"Are you to do the portrait?" asked Whitney, eagerly.

"I hope to, yes. But will you tell me how I'm going to get there to make the final arrangements? Your hat is a mile too big, and I can't wear my cap. Look at it!"

Whitney looked, and again went into uncontrollable laughter. The hat top-

pled jauntily on one side as collapsed as an umbrella whose ribs had been broken. Running his fist into the crown, Canfield straightened it out. When he removed his hand the hat settled limply back again.

"Will you tell me how I'm to go to the Carews' to-day in that hat?" he kept on repeating. "But they are to blame, all twelve of them," Canfield began, evidently feeling the interrogation exhausted.

"From the looks of your hat," put in Whitney, abruptly, "I should scarcely call you the aggressor," and he went off into laughter again.

"They have only themselves to thank," went on Canfield more comfortably, "only themselves." Then, dejectedly, "My great worry is that perhaps I didn't get even."

"Well, a Sandow would forgive himself—that is, if his opponents numbered as many as you say yours did," rejoined his friend dryly.

"I counted them," interposed Canfield with assurance and visibly brightening. "That is, I counted their hats—they were not there. Will you tell me how I'm to go to the Carews' to-day in that hat?"

"My dear fellow," cried Whitney, jumping up from his bed, and in a tone whose anxiety was not all simulated, "won't you let me examine your head to see whether it is smashed as well as your hat? You seem a bit mixed."

"I'm glad something interests you if my hat doesn't."

"Now, Canfield, you know as well as I do that you can get a new hat, not right away, of course, but some day. Maybe you can get this one blocked, but—" and catching sight of the hat that his colleague had put on again, he burst into laughter. "Why don't you tell me how it all happened, and what you have done?" asked Whitney when he had finished, and surveying Canfield, who sat in dejection, his hat tilted back on his head.

"You deserve to know. Your sympathy would draw a confession from a mile-post. You should hire yourself out as a professional sympathizer."

"As far as you are concerned I would be more useful as a hatter. Don't you think so?"

"You should see the others. As a hatter you would make something tidy on them," and Canfield made an approach to a laugh. "You see, I got there early—" "Not as early as you might if you hadn't been so busy getting something for Mrs. Newcomb to read; so kind of you, too. Did the getting there early have anything to do with the case?"

"Rather. I was the first one on the scene. You remember the benches that they have in the hall, instead of the hat-racks of civilization? Well, I put my hat on one of them. I saw the Carews and we talked over the portrait, and I only started for home when the 'Angels-ever-bright-and-fair' man began to sing. When I got in the hall I saw twelve hats in a row on that particular bench where I had left mine. I picked them up one after the other. None was mine! It wasn't there! It had disappeared! My blood ran cold when I suddenly thought, 'Maybe somebody has put it here on this chair.' Over the chair was a mountain of coats; twelve of them; I counted them presently. Under the pile was my hat. I needn't tell you how flat it was smashed. Look at it now. Will you tell me how I'm to go to the Carews' to-day in that hat?"

"Will you stop asking me questions and prove that your mind isn't fractured?"

"I counted the hats again, twelve tall silk hats, just like mine—that is, just like mine had been. I counted the coats—twelve in all, the same number. There I stood without a hat in the world, and not a cent in sight to buy another. One after the other I sat down on those twelve hats, and I did it so quick that I heard every one of them smash before the tenor let go his high note."

Whitney was back on his bed doubled up with laughter.

"But still my hat was a worse wreck than the rest," he went on. "Besides, it will be easy enough for them to get new ones; that's why I'm afraid I'm not even. It did cross my mind to throw their twelve coats out of the window."

"My dear Canfield, you have a lot better sense than I, and yet you don't know that you have come out more than even."



"BARBARA."



"BEFORE I SELL IT I HAVE AN EXPLANATION TO MAKE," BEGAN CANFIELD, FRANKLY.—Drawn by M. Melvin.



THE PERPLEXED MAY QUEEN.



AROUND THE MAY-POLE AT BATTERY PARK.



CHILDREN AT BATTERY PARK WAITING FOR FREE ICE-CREAM.



DANCING GAYLY TO THE HAND-ORGAN'S TUNES.

HAPPY CHILDREN ON MAY-DAY.

GAMES AND CEREMONIES OF NEW YORK'S LITTLE ONES ON THE MERRIEST DAY OF SPRING.—Photographs by A. B. Phelan.

The Other Man's Hat.

Continued from opposite page.

"No, why?"

"Think of all those men coming away from the ambassador's, of all places, with smashed hats, and they with their best girls and sisters and cousins and things to take home! My boy, imagine the scene!"

Canfield appeared to feel better at this, and after ten minutes was sleeping the sleep of the just. His colleague was a full half-hour later in following him.

When Whitney awoke the next morning Canfield was busy with his hat in front of the window.

Returning to the studio at eleven o'clock, Whitney met a stranger on the stairs, who inquired, in very bad French, the direction to Monsieur Canfield's.

"We occupy the same studio. I will take you there," answered Whitney in English.

"I am glad to have found you at last," returned the other with the unmistakable briskness of an American. "He was at the ambassador's last night."

"You met him there?" parried Whitney, not wishing to go into details on that particular subject.

"Yes, of course; and that is why I came to see him."

With these words Whitney, with a grin, opened the studio door and ushered him in.

"I know what brought you, Mr. Braden," exclaimed Canfield, coming forward with a stride. "I can only tell you that you will get as good as you give!"

"Then they told you that I was coming. I'm sure I didn't know that you—you'd get in such a state over it."

"I am not," said the other, still glaring. "It is a bad plan to begin by bulldozing, and I will not stand it."

"Are you taken this way—"

"If you had been as bothered as I over it," swept in Canfield, "you would have done the same. I am only sorry I did not make the thing a hundred times worse, and anybody that says I am not I will throw down the stairs!"

"Then you did it simply as a commercial venture?"

"Do you take me for a hatter?" cried Canfield.

Whitney was doubled up on the divan. Turning toward him the stranger asked, in a tone of half-confidence:

"Is he taken this way every time a man comes to buy one of his pictures?"

"Well, you see, he met with an accident last night, and he has hardly been himself since," replied Whitney, still grinning.

"So did I; we all did, in fact. But our accidents were only to our hats; his must have been to his head."

"What picture?" asked Canfield, who had taken the interim to grasp this new situation.

"You told me that you knew what I came for," answered the other dryly, "so I scarcely thought I need explain that I came to see about buying your picture, the Cañon of the Colorado. But as you painted it merely as a commercial venture I won't trouble you to show it, especially as you seem so stirred up at the thought of losing it."

It was Canfield's turn to burst into laughter. "Did your hat get smashed last night?" he asked.

"Yes. Did yours?"

Whitney reached over and held up the hat for inspection.

"Well, rather," said Canfield.

"We had a tough time of it, too, last night," explained the stranger, instantly more friendly with the growing knowledge that a mistake had been made; "a rather tough time of it. When we came out into the hall, there lay our twelve hats in a row on the bench like so many tarts. The girls that we had to take home came out and saw them, and declared that we should not go with them looking like that. The chaperons were horrified. The ambassador wrung his hands and called for the concierge. I had to take Miss Gremont home, for her escort simply couldn't; there was nothing left of his hat but the rim, and not a hat could be found but stood on his head like a bump or dropped over his eyes. It was on the way to her aunt's that she told me of your picture. We are making up a gallery at home, so I told her I thought it was something we needed. She didn't send you word, then?"

"Not a bit of it," answered Canfield, while Whitney pulled the string holding a curtain in front of the picture. Braden stood still for a moment, and then he gave vent to a low whistle.

"It's great!" he said, slowly. "I don't wonder you hated to sell it. But if you can bear to give it up I'll take it along with me. I am sailing to-morrow."

"Before I sell it, I have an explanation to make," began Canfield, frankly.

At that moment there came a tap at the door. As Whitney opened it, Barbara Newcomb appeared in the doorway, her violet eyes beaming under the brim of her street hat.

"Mamma returns your book, and thanks you."

Before he could take it Canfield had crossed the room, and, closing the door, left Whitney and Braden in the studio together. He was gone for some moments, and when he returned it was with a very flushed face and bright eyes. Barbara Newcomb had disappeared, but the hurried retreat of soft footsteps could be heard on the stairs.

"I'm the happiest man in the world," he began, "and I have an explanation to make."

"So have I," said Braden, "but we will let them both

rest for to-day. A sight of your face is enough explanation for you, and if you have guessed the cause of my haste to buy a picture that some one admired so last night, then you have guessed mine. I am hurrying home that I may hasten back to make my collection complete. And my good luck is due to the smashing of the other man's hat. I can never be thankful enough."

"Nor can I," echoed Canfield.

"Now let us settle the picture," said the other, still beaming.

When he was gone Canfield threw Whitney a hundred-franc note.

"Go get me a new silk hat to wear to the Carews', won't you, old man? It really doesn't matter whether it fits me or not. Meanwhile, I will just run up and see Barbara."

An Honest Friend.

CLEARED AWAY THE FAMILY TROUBLES.

THERE is not one thing on earth that could enter a family and do as much honest good and bring as much happiness as in certain cases where coffee-drinking is left off and Postum Food Coffee used in its place.

A family in Iowa Park, Texas, furnishes a good illustration. The mother says: "I want to tell you what happened in our family when we left off coffee and took up Postum. About eight months ago we made a change. I had been, for quite a while, troubled with rheumatism in my right hip and shoulder, swimming of the head, and fluttering of the heart, so I thought I had heart trouble."

"Sometimes in walking my head would swim so that I would be obliged to sit down. I had other disagreeable feelings I cannot describe, but they will be readily understood by coffee-drinkers if they will confess it."

"My family were also more or less ill and were all coffee-drinkers. Well, we gave up the coffee and started in on Postum Food Coffee; husband, myself, and four children. Even the two-year-old baby (she had been puny since having the grip) had her coffee along with the rest of the family. When we made the change to Postum she began to fatten and now is perfectly healthy and fat as a pig."

"My boys, ten and twelve years of age, are so stout and muscular that people remark about them and ask what makes them so. I do not have any more trouble with rheumatism or with my head, neither does my husband, who was troubled much in the same way. We are all in better health every way than we have been before in years, and we are always glad of an opportunity to recommend Postum. I hope what I have said will lead others to make the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



THE AWFUL CYCLONE THAT FOLLOWS T
RUSHING TO SEEK SHELTER IN A "CYCLONE CELLAR," THE ONLY REFUGE



OWS THE HOT WAVES OF THE PRAIRIES.

LY REFUGE FROM THE DEADLY STORM.—*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by William Clarke.*



DALNY, MANCHURIA, CHINA, THE SEAPORT CITY BUILT IN A YEAR BY THE ORDER OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Dalny, the New Russian Seaport

HOW A GREAT CITY WAS BUILT IN ONE YEAR BY ROYAL DECREE

IN ANCIENT times under the rule of absolute monarchs and despots it happened not infrequently, according to the chronicles, that cities were built by royal decree, sometimes for no better reason than to satisfy the caprice or the momentary ambition of some wearer of a crown. Some of the most famous cities of olden times, such as Ephesus, Babylon, Carthage, and Sidon, are said to have had their origin in this way. "The King ordered that a city should be builded" and the thing was done. But in modern times the wiser, more practical and utilitarian spirit of the age requires that cities, like other things, shall owe their being to natural causes, their location generally being fixed by the demands of trade and commerce, and their growth and status determined by conditions and circumstances beyond the ordering of any earthly potentate.

An interesting exception to this general rule has recently occurred in the case of Dalny, the new Russian seaport, on the Pacific, constructed according to the edict of the Emperor of Russia. This edict was issued on July 30th, 1899, and Dalny was opened to commerce in December, 1901, a town full panoplied with all modern improvements, conveniences, and embellishments that an intelligent and progressive population could reasonably desire.

In the order directing the building of Dalny, the Emperor spoke of the Divine Providence which had summoned Russia to "contribute toward the friendly intercourse of the peoples of the Occident with those of the Orient," alluded to the cession by China of the ports of Talien Wan and Port Arthur, and pointed out the necessity of having a terminal on the sea for the great Trans-Siberian Railroad then approaching completion. The Czar therefore waved his potent wand, and Dalny, the city of "far away," was ushered into existence. The town lies on Talien-Wan Bay on the east coast of Liao-Tung peninsula, exactly on the thirty-ninth degree of latitude. The site has been chosen with admirable foresight, and all the conditions are such that Dalny will undoubtedly in time to come be numbered among the great seaports of the world. A full description of the place, accompanied with maps and illustrations, has been furnished to our State Department by Consul Miller, of Naiuch Wang, and this article is based on his report.

Talien-Wan Bay is one of the finest deep-water harbors of the Pacific, as it is free from ice, and ships drawing thirty feet can enter at low tide without any difficulty and,

even without the aid of a pilot, sail or steam alongside of immense docks and piers, well protected by breakwaters, where their cargoes can be loaded directly into cars that run direct for 6,000 miles or more into the city of St. Petersburg. The surface of the bay comprises many miles, and the deep-water area is sufficient to handle the shipping of all China. Five large piers have been constructed, each supplied with numerous railroad tracks and immense warehouses and elevators, gas, electric lights, and water. A large substantial breakwater is being constructed across the pier harbors, so that ships can lie at



OUTLINE MAP OF DALNY, ON THE COAST OF MANCHURIA.

the piers and load and unload regardless of the weather. Docks for foreign vessels, steam and sail, will extend between these piers and along the shore for two miles. Two first-class dry docks have also been built, one intended for ordinary ocean steamers and the other designed to accommodate the largest vessels of commerce or war that float the oceans of the world. The port is to be absolutely free, as no custom-house is to be established. Even the moderate rates of Chinese customs will not be charged on goods landing or to be exported from there.

The city, according to the plan that is being followed in construction, is to consist first of the administration portion, in which will be located railroad shops for making cars, etc., repair shops, steamship construction and repair shops, port, steamship, and railway headquarters and offices, residences of mechanics and general employes, together with parks, hotels, churches, schools, clubs, and places for amusement. Joining the retail and general mercantile section, and farther off toward the hills, and on gradually sloping higher ground that commands a beautiful view of the bay, lies the foreign residence section, where ground is being leveled and streets graded and paved. Back of this lie the nursery greenhouses and gardens for propagating flowers, shrubs, and trees for parks, lawns, and streets. A competent horticulturist is in charge, and he already has many acres under cultivation with flowers, shrubs, fruits, and ornamental trees.

About three miles from the foreign settlement, to the southeast, is an excellent sea beach that is to be arranged for a summer resort. Already an excellent highway has been made to connect it with the town. At the time Consul Miller made his report there were 23,000 men daily at work in the construction of the port and town, and the total population was about 50,000, mostly Chinese, many Japanese, Koreans, and Russians, and a few of other nationalities. Already something over \$6,180,000 had been expended in purchasing the plant and constructing harbor and city, and it is stated that it is the intention to expend \$11,845,000 more in completing it, or a total cost of \$18,025,000. The work as a whole is being done in a thorough and substantial manner, and all shows an honest and earnest determination on the part of the men in charge to build a durable and beautiful city, which shall be effective in the furtherance of Russia's interests.

It is intended that the city shall be free to people of all nations. Land is to be sold at auction to the highest bidders as soon as lots are graded and streets, etc., completed. These sales were expected to begin this spring. The city is to be managed by a council.

The consul concludes his report by a reference to the needs of merchants who are citizens of the United States settling in the far East if American trade is to be properly developed, and the statement that "the commercial town of Dalny offers a splendid opportunity for the establishment of new business enterprises on the part of our American citizens."

Shall a Married Woman Retain Her Maiden Name?

By Kate Upton Clark

FOR MANY years this question has arisen from time to time, forced into prominence by the marriage of some noted woman. Our actresses usually adopt some "stage name" and cling to it through all of the mutations which their unnatural mode of life entails. The almost impossibility of preserving any semblance of domestic happiness, and the unfortunate publicity which prevails and is too often courted among the "children of the stage," form now the chief obstacles to the adoption of their calling by good and talented men and women.

The writing women are placed in a position similar to that of their sisters of the buskin. The unfortunate case of a gifted botanist, a widow, who married a second time, when her first book was in the full flush of prosperity, and whose new name was utterly unknown to the reading public, is of recent occurrence. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, after writing as "Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward" for some years, has brought out two new books under her old name. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin-Riggs and Mrs. E. Wilkins-Freeman simply add their new names with the convenient hyphen. Olive Schreiner's husband preferred to take her name and give up his own, but this course displays a fine devotion which no American of importance has as yet emulated. It is doubtful whether it would be appreciated even were some modest and adoring husband to do it. Scorn and ridicule would be his portion.

Lecturers and club-women have always shown more eccentricity, as a class, than actresses and writers, in all personal matters. They have often been what is called "peculiar" in their dress, in the length of their hair, and in their nomenclature. Even Lucy Stone, who was one of the sweetest and gentlest of women, could not conscientiously adopt her husband's name, and several others of her generation, which was one of intense convictions, pursued the same course. In these later days, when conventions bear upon us all with the increasing force of an aging civilization, such cases are rare. Indeed, nearly all of those which have been mentioned recently in the daily papers are of apparently mere notoriety seekers.

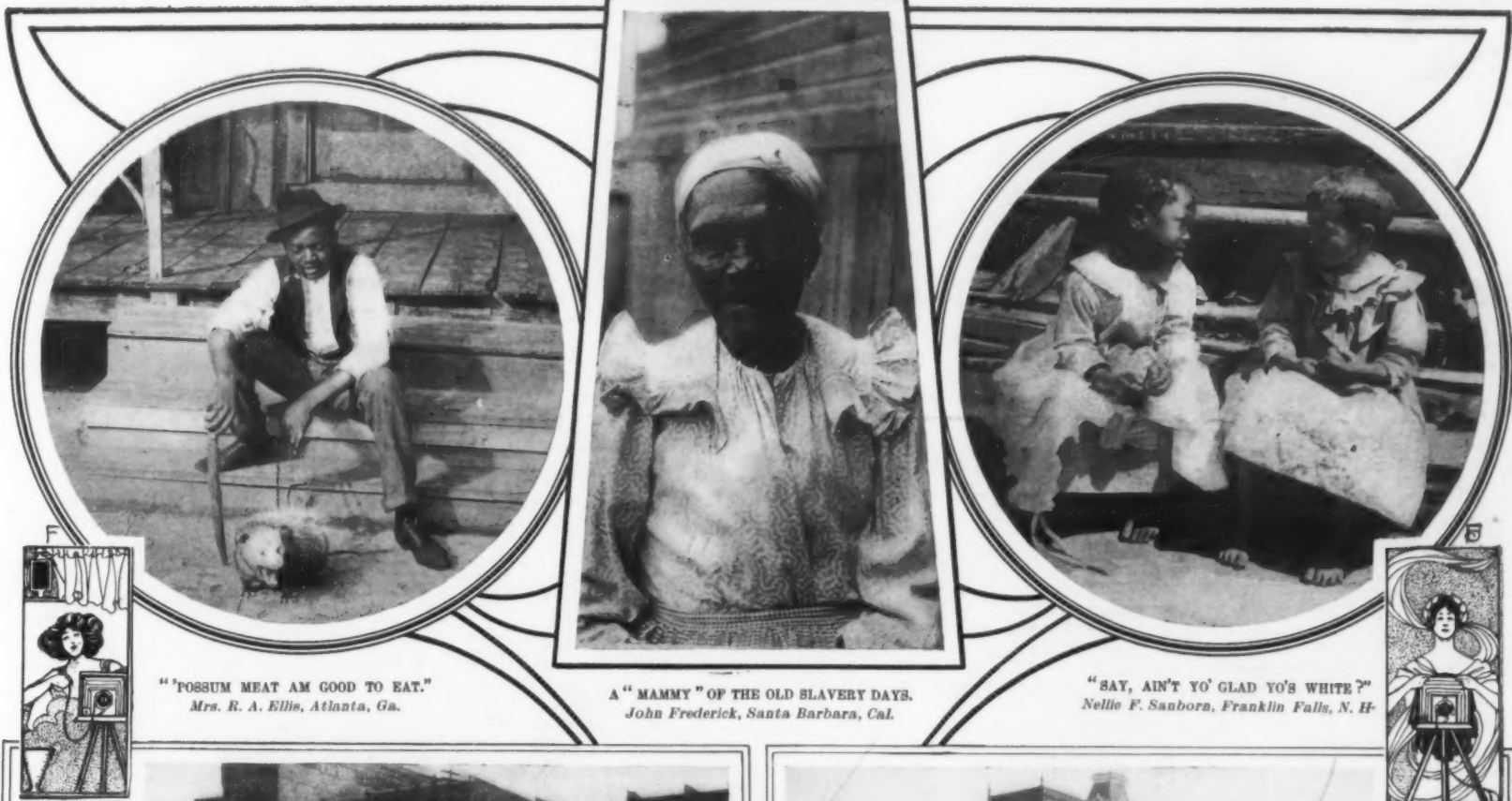
The growing need of individuality in the matter of names is constantly forced upon us. Our population, especially in the cities, is multiplying with bewildering rapidity. Men of the same name are to be found by the score in the same town—even on the same street they are duplicated and re-duplicated. Deplorable confusion results. The Smiths, Browns, and Robinsons strain after names which shall be unusual enough to separate them from the thousands of their nominal brethren. Even girls, to whom it has been fashionable, in many quarters, to give but one name, are now blessed with three or four. It was supposed that after marriage they could use the patronymic as a middle name; but since marriage is becoming rarer, the prospect of remaining mere "Emma

Smith" through a lifetime of, perhaps, ninety years, with forty or more Emma Smiths in the same city, is not agreeable.

These same considerations are leading to the more frequent use of the hyphen. This has always been employed more or less in cases where a large fortune or great fame descended from the maternal side. On many accounts, it is desirable that the custom should be extended. Women become constantly more important in the economic order. They have their college, club, and philanthropic interests, and often a wide circle of friends, before their marriage. They naturally desire that their children and the children of their old friends should know each other as such; but instances are not infrequent of young men and women in college, whose mothers were intimate in early life, yet whose change of name at marriage has completely sunk their identity out of sight. This is unfortunate, and it would be largely obviated if the names of the father and mother should be combined in the child's name.

Thus, if Helen Julia Barrows married John Fish Elmore, their son might properly be known as Henry Barrows-Elmore. As "Henry Elmore" the old friends of Helen Barrows would not connect him with her; but the "Barrows" might lead to inquiries and thus to discovery. Henry Barrows-Elmore, let us suppose, marries Grace

Continued on page 453.



"POSSUM MEAT AM GOOD TO EAT."
Mrs. R. A. Ellis, Atlanta, Ga.

A "MAMMY" OF THE OLD SLAVERY DAYS.
John Frederick, Santa Barbara, Cal.

"SAY, AIN'T YO' GLAD YO'S WHITE?"
Nellie F. Sanborn, Franklin Falls, N. H.



NEGRO BAPTIZING IN TENNESSEE—AS THE CONVERT
IS LOWERED INTO THE WATER.
L. E. Offutt, Memphis, Tenn.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) AT THE SAME CEREMONY—JUST
AFTER THE IMMERSION.
L. E. Offutt, Memphis, Tenn.



CAKE-WALKERS AT ATLANTIC CITY ON YOUNG'S PIER, WHICH WAS
RECENTLY BURNED.—B. Ziegel, Philadelphia.



JOHN THOMAS, WHO TRAVELS EVERYWHERE
WITHOUT SHOES.
G. W. Gardner, Pittsfield, Mass.



A LUNCHEON PARTY AT THE NOON HOUR ON THE MOVING-VAN.
Jack Slater, Dayton, O.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—TENNESSEE WINS.
THE HAPPY ETHIOPIAN—PICTURESQUE NEGRO CHARACTERS BY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.



MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,
Author of "Men and Memories."

A MORE delightful volume of reminiscences we have not seen in many a day than the "Men and Memories" of the late John Russell Young, edited by his wife and recently published by F. Tennyson Neely, of New York. Mr. Young was one of the most brilliant and all-round journalists of the nineteenth century, beginning his active career at fifteen as proof-reader on the Philadelphia Press and afterward serving as managing editor, war correspondent, and editorial writer for several metropolitan journals, and closing his eventful life in 1899 while serving as librarian of Congress. During his forty years of incessant activity Mr. Young traveled in every quarter of the globe and enjoyed the friendship and intimacy of many eminent men in every walk of life, and it is the "memories" of these "men" that give a specially delightful flavor to this volume. One of Mr. Young's earliest literary acquaintances was Bayard Taylor, with whom he was associated for a time on the New York Tribune, and the two were fast friends for life. A pleasing story illustrative of the noble and magnanimous character of General Grant is told in this connection. Taylor, as an editor of the Tribune, opposed Grant's re-election to the presidency with some vehemence, and in the heat of the strife said some things about the general that were far from complimentary. Afterward Taylor became minister to Germany, and during that period Grant made his tour of Europe, with Young along as his secretary. When it was announced that the general was to visit Berlin Taylor looked forward to the meeting with a troubled and anxious mind, thinking that the ex-President's recollections of him could hardly be conducive to cordiality, on his part at least. They met at a railway station some distance outside of Berlin and what followed is thus described by Young, who introduced the two: "Minister Taylor." "Yes," and a pause. "Don't you remember," said the general to his wife, "the winter we were married, that among the books I read you of an evening was one about two young men traveling afoot over Europe?" "Why, yes, and how charming!" "This is Mr. Taylor, who wrote the book." "How delighted I am to see you!" And what a flood of sunshine, writes Young, rolled in upon the heavy-laden heart of Taylor, Greeley campaign and other clouds being in instant dissolution, and the association then begun ended in the happiest possible manner, Taylor remarking afterward that he could never be too grateful that he had been permitted to know Grant.

OTHER FAMOUS men-of-letters with whom Young came in more or less familiar contact were Walt Whitman, Dickens, George W. Curtis, and James Russell Lowell, and of each of these many anecdotes are told that tempt quotation. Young was never a Whitman enthusiast, but he entertained a high regard for the iconoclastic poet, and appreciated his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. He met Whitman, during the war days, at Washington, where his massive figure in "frowsy, picturesque raiment" became a familiar figure in the camps and hospitals, as the bard went about continually doing good among the sick and wounded. "You ran against him," says Young, "in out-of-the-way places—riding on the front of horse cars in conversation with the driver, giving pennies to groups of ragged negro children, sailing down Pennsylvania Avenue with that wonderful hat, that collar that was never buttoned, like some slow old three-decker of 'ninety-four, or trailing out toward the camps in suburban Washington with packages under his arms or in his coat pockets, presumably for the hospital." While Young, no more than many others, could find much to admire in "Leaves of Grass," he discovered, as many others have since done, that underneath Whitman's rough exterior beat one of the tenderest, largest, and noblest hearts that the world has known, and that one may find this heart in Whitman's writings if he seeks for it in the right way.

THE INTERESTING announcement is made that the Scribners are about to publish their own edition of "The Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox." This important and extremely entertaining work, done under the editorship of the Countess of Ilchester and Lord Stavordale, Lady Lennox's son, has proved so popular in America that a well-defined demand is evident for an edition of less cost than the elaborate English edition heretofore alone on the market. The American issue will appear in one volume, and will be illustrated. Lady Sarah is commonly known as the woman who was, for a time, engaged to be married to George III. In a recent article in the Chicago Dial there is a pretty story about Lady Sarah when she was a little girl and had struck up

Those Who Write of Others

By L. A. Maynard

A MORE delightful volume of reminiscences we have not seen in many a day than the "Men and Memories" of the late John Russell Young, edited by his wife and recently published by F. Tennyson Neely, of New York. Mr. Young was one of the most brilliant and all-round journalists of the nineteenth century,

a warm friendship with King George the Second. The old monarch was delighted with the winsome little maid and desired that she be brought often to see him. At these visits she frequently found her royal host either engaged with one of the court ladies or busy counting out his money, which he used to receive regularly every Monday morning; but he was always glad to break off and have a romp with his little friend. On one of these occasions he suddenly snatched the child up and popped her into a great china jar that stood in the room, shutting down the cover on her, to prove her courage. But the little prisoner immediately began in a merry voice to sing the French song "Malbruc," which so delighted her jailer that he straightway released her.

IT NOW seems many years ago, although it is actually not more than fifteen or twenty, that Mr. Henry Harland, writing under the pen name of "Sidney Lusk," won for himself a considerable degree of fame, and, it may be hoped, some fortune, with his "Mrs. Peixada" and "As It Was Written," a fame and fortune which have been materially augmented in later years by such excellent stories as "The Cardinal's Snuff Box" and by the still better story, just out, "My Lady Paramount" (John Lane). Mr. Harland is a native of New York and studied both at New York College and at Harvard. At the age of nineteen he went to Europe, residing at Rome and London, and from there, under the name of "Sidney Lusk," he published several clever stories of Jewish life, with which he was familiar from having been brought up in the Jewish quarter of the metropolis. Indeed, so admirable and intimate is his portrayal of Jewish character and customs in such books as "The Yoke of Torah," that many have concluded that he himself was of Hebrew origin, whereas he is of New England stock and the grandson of one of America's foremost poets and men-of-letters, Edmund Clarence Stedman. In London he became connected with the famous monthly Yellow Book and its young school of genuine litterateurs and artists. Though many of Mr. Harland's early books had considerable sale at the time, it was not until the publication of "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," two years ago, that it was discovered by the critics and by the public that he was not only a writer of good stories, but that he had learned to convey those stories in English that would give them immortality, as types of the language of the finest "letters" of to-day.

THERE ARE fads and fashions in literature, as well as in some other things. These fads come and go the same as styles of dress and hair-dressing. The letter-writing novel was at one time quite in vogue. The fad was unfolded in letters written by the different characters. These letters were tedious, high-flown, and often extended into two good-sized volumes. A stilted, artificial style of composition was at one time much in demand. If any one would see that style in its perfection, let him turn, if he can find a copy, to that old book, once immensely popular, Hervey's Meditations. The full title of this lugubrious work is "Meditations Among the Tombs," and one can almost smell the mould and see the tombstones as he turns the leaves of Mr. Hervey's book. Leaving the tombs Mr. Hervey "meditated" in a flower-garden, and also upon the stars. Tombs, flowers, stars, and all done up in a style that would now be considered the tallest kind of burlesque. Yet few books in their day have been more highly lauded or more extensively read. It was once considered the proper thing to quote from Latin and Greek authors, especially in sermons and speeches. Just now it seems to be a fad, especially in novels, and poetry, to be pessimistic; to express doubt of everything; to sneer at old-fashioned notions of right and wrong, as Puritanical and out of date, and to make light of even the grossest sins. May we be able to say, as the old philosopher did of every trouble that assailed him: "This, too, will pass."

A BOOK OF poems that deserves looking after is "The Cathedral and other Poems," issued by the Scribners and which is the work of Miss Martha Gilbert Dickinson, the niece of Emily Dickinson, whose wonderful verses stand alone, almost, for supreme independence of experience, for novelty and richness of thought, and for daring fancies. But, in mentioning this relationship between the two poets, no intention is entertained of hinting a literary leaning of the latest poet upon the style of the first. For each is mostly like the other in being boldly herself; though the latter poet conforms more to the conventions of poetical art. Much of the present Miss Dickinson's work has been gladly received by our best magazines. Here, for instance, is a good sample of one of her moods, though it is not from her later book. See how terse is the quotation:

"Deeper than chords that search the soul and die:—
Mocking to ashes colors' hot alloy;
Closer than touch,—within our hearts they lie,—
The words we do not say."

THE FIRST important biography of George Washington was written by Washington Irving in 1855, and the last one up to date by Mr. Norman Hapgood (Macmillan). How many lives of the illustrious Virginian have appeared between these two we shall not undertake even to estimate. We cannot recall at the moment more than two or three worthy of mention, the best of these being that of John Fiske. A highly entertaining

narrative of the home life of Washington appeared three or four years ago from the hand of the gifted and versatile author of "Janice Meredith," in Lippincott's series of "True" biographies. It was not any "truer" than Irving's, Sparks's, or Fiske's, but it contained many interesting facts concerning the early career of Washington and his dealings with his friends, neighbors, and dependents, which had not been told so well before. As for Mr. Hapgood's book, it abounds in the same qualities of style which have made the author's miscellaneous writings and dramatic criticisms such excellent reading. It is crisp, vivacious, and picturesque. The narrative discloses nothing new about Washington, but the old facts are served up in such a fresh and piquant way that they give the impression of being new, and therein lies the special gift of Mr. Hapgood.

IT IS hardly probable that we shall ever have another work from the hand of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell with the strong and enduring qualities of "Hugh Wynne," that charming idyl of Quaker life, yet his latest novel, "Circumstance" (Century Company), has the same setting in place, though not in time, and the same rare qualities of style and characterization which raise all of Dr. Mitchell's writings far above the level of the ordinary and ephemeral literature of the day. In his latest work, as in all others, we have those subtle analyses of character, the working out of those interesting and not too obtrusive pathological problems which betray the hand of an anatomist and a philosopher as well as a literary genius. This element appeared more strongly, perhaps, in "The Adventures of François," the thief, than any other of Dr. Mitchell's stories, but it is by no means lacking in the much better novel, "Circumstance." Speaking of "Hugh Wynne" recalls the interesting fact, unusual in publishing circles, that after the novel was printed by the Century Company in 1896 and ready for distribution, it was recalled by the publishers and issued in the following year as a serial in their magazine, where it had a run of popularity which undoubtedly helped greatly to promote its subsequent circulation in book form.

IN HIS sympathetic sketch of Frank R. Stockton, in "American Authors and Their Homes," Cromwell Childe makes the quite extraordinary statement that in the sanctum of this writer's home, near Charles Town, West Virginia, where nearly all his literary work is done, there is no "litter of proofs and manuscripts," "no heaps of reference books," and "not many books" of any sort, in all of which Mr. Stockton's sanctum differs materially from most literary workshops of which we have any knowledge. The chief and most conspicuous feature of this "library," according to this same authority, would seem to be several easy chairs, a great settee, and "a cabinet of pipes," things which speak more of the free and careless life of a gentleman of leisure than of a career of one of our busiest and most productive writers. Mr. Stockton's weakness for order in his workshop may be partially explained by the accompanying statement that "without making a note," "without a scrap of synopsis," "he carries his novels in his head, oftentimes letting the story build itself for a period of years." When the proper time comes he "calmly speaks it off" to a typewriter, from whence, with little or no revision, it goes straight to the publishers. Of course a man who can accomplish literary feats like this has no need of inking his fingers, strewing his room ankle deep with scraps, and keeping his book-shelves at sixes and sevens, as so many successful though miserable authors all want to do. If we may credit all the stories told of Mr. Stockton's boyhood over in a farm-house in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, his love of order did not appear in a painful form at that period. He was, instead, we are told, one of the most rollicking, fun-loving, and mischievous boys in the Keystone state, all of which may be easily believed when we think of the spirit which pervades "The Lady or the Tiger," "The Girl of Cobhurst," and most of Mr. Stockton's other books where the mischievous element is rampant still.

STANLEY WEYMAN is of opinion that an author's estimate of his own books is valueless. "I have never," he said, "read ten pages of any book I have written, after publication. The only circumstance in which a novelist could, I think, be a judge of his own works would be at an interval, say fifteen years, after their publication, when he could read them as a stranger."



MR. NORMAN HAPGOOD,
Who has written a new biography
of George Washington.



THE TRIUMPH OF THE HORSE.

HE IS THE LAST RESORT WHEN THE AUTOMOBILE FAILS IN ITS DUTY.—From a drawing by W. T. Maud in the London Graphic.

The Dispatch-bearers.

THE DANGERS of the frontier life in the West made many heroes. The soldiers of the frontier forts came to have almost the same stoical disregard for wounds and death as the Indians themselves. And in the days not long past there were many deeds of daring among the soldiers on the wild plains. One of the most picturesque of these incidents reached the ears of Charles E. Schreyvogel, who has become noted for his stirring pictures of frontier life, and under the inspiration of the story he reproduced it with his brush. The picture is presented on the front page of this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. An officer of one of the frontier forts was carrying the post's mail and important government dispatches to the nearest railroad station. The route lay over many miles of prairie, uninhabited excepting by roaming bands of hostile Indians. As a body-guard the officer was accompanied by two cavalymen. When these three were riding alone in the midst of the vast wilderness a troop of Indian warriors suddenly attacked them. The army officer, who carried the mail pouch, dashed ahead, hoping to gain a lead, so as to deliver the letters and important papers safely, while the two soldiers detained the Indians in fight. But the officer was wounded by a bullet from a rifle of one of the attacking savages. One of his guards, seeing that his officer was about to fall from his horse, plunged ahead, caught the mail pouch before it had fallen from the saddle of the dying man, and rode on. His companion remained, defying the Indians, detaining them in fight until the other was safely ahead. And thus the United States mail was saved!

Is the Clock Trust After Keyless Clock?

IT IS BEING ATTRACTED BY MERITS OF THE INVENTION.

Boston, April 28th.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT is in a position to vouchsafe the absolute reliability of the following facts. The information comes to him from one who is in the best position to know of the occurrence:

Several gentlemen who are identified with what is commonly known as the Clock Trust went to New York a few days ago, bent upon investigating the almost incredible claims put forward by the United States Electric Clock Company for its Electric Keyless Clocks.

The party consisted of an expert horologist, a well-known New England financier, who figured greatly in the newspapers of late, and whose success in industrial undertakings has come to be a by-word in the world of finance, and an electrical expert who has been specially retained for this mission.

To their great surprise Mr. Dellafield, the general manager of the United States Electric Clock Company,

who had been informed of their presence in New York and the nature of their mission, sent his secretary to the hotel at which the gentlemen were stopping and extended to them a hearty invitation to visit the plant and offices of the United States Electric Clock Company.

At the very outset of the conference Mr. Dellafield had his chief mechanic explain to the visitors the claims of the various patents which cover the United States Electric Keyless Clock. The visitors readily agreed that the patents were the most sweeping they had ever had the privilege to study, and that infringement was almost out of the question.

Then the factory was thoroughly inspected. The special machinery was critically examined and tested as to its capacity by high pressure work. The horologist in the party was fairly nonplussed, and, after studying every single feature of the many different machines, exclaimed: "How strange that among the thousands of expert watch-makers and clock-makers in this country and Europe, no one should have ever thought of this—and it is all so very simple!"

"I will be surprised," said one of the visitors who is noted for his bluff frankness, "if there should be a single American household where this keyless clock will not find a conspicuous place on the mantelpiece. Before long I expect to find them everywhere."

When the gentlemen of the visiting party left Mr. Dellafield they could not help but extend their best wishes for the further success of the United States Electric Clock Company.

I also learned that an order placed with the United States Electric Keyless Clock Company comes indirectly from a gentleman previously connected with this clock combine, the order being given to the United States Electric Clock Company by an Eastern clock jobber.

Regarding the order to the Keyless Clock which our correspondent mentions, Mr. Dellafield said: "We are overrun with orders, and I can hardly keep pace with them. We have an offer from a Western syndicate to buy several thousand clocks. Whether they are acting as middlemen or not, I don't know and don't care. We get the same price from everybody for our clocks. We make an average profit of \$6 on every clock put out, and make no bones about telling customers so, either. If any Clock Combine favors us indirectly with its orders, it is only an indication of the great merits of the Keyless Clock and of the absolute unimpeachability of our manufacturing patents and methods."

Of course you can live without telephone service, but you don't live as much as you might, because telephone service saves time, and time is the stuff of life. Rates for Residence Service in Manhattan from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.

Rear-Admiral Watson and the Coronation.

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK, commander of the battle-ship Oregon, the famous "bulldog" of the navy, and one of the bravest and most efficient officers in the navy of the United States, has declined to accept the honor of representing the American navy at the coronation of King Edward VII. His simple and candid reason is that he is not in a position to entertain on the elaborate scale which would be expected of him as a special representative. Rear-Admiral John Crittenden Watson, who has been appointed in the place of Captain Clark, is one of the best and most experienced of American naval officers. He is remembered in connection with two events of particular prominence during the Spanish-American war. It was he who was selected to succeed Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic squadron, a post which assumed great importance because of the country's new possessions, the Philippines, and the consequent issues of international consequence. Some time before the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago, the United States government planned a naval expedition to Spain, and Rear-Admiral Watson, then a commodore and at the head of the North Cuban blockading squadron, was put in command of it. But the expedition to Spain was unnecessary, and Admiral Watson remained the commanding officer of Santiago after the dissolution of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Rear-Admiral Watson was appointed a naval cadet from Kentucky in 1856. During the Civil War he served his flag as a lieutenant, and took part in the bombardment of Fort Jackson and Vicksburg batteries and in many other important engagements. He was in the command of Admiral Farragut.

For General Debility

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. W. L. SEVERANCE, Greenfield, Mass., says: "For years I have prescribed it in general debility, nervous exhaustion, and insomnia, with the happiest results."

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may not fit the requirements of her own offspring. A failing milk is usually a poor milk. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has been the standard for more than forty years. Send 10c. for "Baby's Diary," 71 Hudson St., N. Y.

THE best is not too good for you. Use Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists and grocers.



COLUMBIA FIELD GAMES—START OF 880-YARD RUN—C. B. MARSHALL, THE WINNER, RISING.—Earle.



COLUMBIA—C. E. SCHARPS WINS 2-MILE RUN.—Earle.



YALE—GEO. GOSS PUTTING THE SHOT—CLEVE DUVAL WATCHING HIM.—Sedgwick.



COLUMBIA—KOHNS WINS 440-YARDS DASH—F. P. TAYLOR, THIRD, FELL.—Earle.

In the World of Sports

UNPARALLELED ACTIVITY IN OUTDOOR GAMES

THE INCREASED interest in outdoor sport and recreations of all sorts this year is just as conspicuous in England as it is in this country. It is a splendid

sign of the times when the people at large begin to think more of healthful outdoor recreation and a little less of business cares and worries. In England recently two football games were played, and the attendance at one was 80,000, and at the other close to 120,000. The increased interest in cycling was the first revival noticed in this country this year, and now this has been followed closely in athletics, baseball, horse-racing, lacrosse, golf, tennis, polo, rowing, and practically every other branch of sport. The attendance at the opening baseball games this year in the National League alone more than doubled the figures of the previous year. The average attendance at the ball games on the opening day this year was about 12,000. The enthusiasm displayed over the sport of kings, horse-racing, has astonished even the owners of thoroughbreds and the stockholders of the various tracks. The increase in the size of purses is thus early shown to have been a move in the right direction. The meet at Washington beat all records for crowds and the same can be said of Aqueduct, and it looks as if the increase will continue at Gravesend, Brighton, Sheepshead Bay, Westchester, and Saratoga. Two years ago the intercollegiate athletic championships held at New York attracted only 2,000 spectators. Over 2,500 persons recently attended an interscholastic meet at Ohio Field; in other years such games would not attract 200 people. There is a boom in lacrosse which has astonished even the hardy athletes who play this robust game. The golfers are out every day, and all of the clubs both East and West report big increases in entries for coming tournaments. Automobiles are selling like the traditional "hot cakes." Oarsmen are out in greater numbers than ever before, and a sporting-goods house, which

does a great business in bats, balls, and baseball uniforms, reports that its trade this spring has been about forty per cent. heavier than it was in either 1900 or 1901. "Everybody seems to have plenty of money," is the way a Wall Street banker explains it, and possibly he may be right, for people are likely to turn to the bright side of life when they are feeling prosperous.

INJURY TO THOROUGH-BREDS—I have watched the running thoroughbreds a little more closely recently than has been my wont for several years, and I confess that the time made by animals of only ordinary merit has caused many experts to open their eyes in wonder. Admitting that the thoroughbred breeding interests have advanced and that training methods and jockeyship have improved, it is still pertinent to remark that the faster time made to-day is due largely to the faster tracks at the various race-courses. I had a talk with John Boden, the secretary of the racing commission, which controls the turf in the East, and was agreeably surprised to find that Mr. Boden agreed with me on this point and that he also thought that the track superintendents had gone a little too far. It is all right for wagons and automobiles to travel fast over macadamized roads, but it won't do to run horses and sprinters over such roads at full speed. In order to get track records many of the superintendents at most of our great race-courses have made the tracks entirely too hard. Each wanted to have faster races than his brother track superintendents, and the result has been that some of our best thoroughbreds have in their infancy been stiffened and permanently injured. This may explain in a measure the early and to be regretted retirement from the track of Commando, The Parader, and a dozen prominent thoroughbreds during the last year. More loam and consequently a springier running surface would be of vast benefit to the race-horses, and nobody need be surprised if official action is taken by the Jockey Club in the immediate future. Fewer records may be made, but the lives of many thoroughbreds will be prolonged.

INTEREST IN COLLEGE BASEBALL.—Livelier interest is felt in baseball at the various colleges this season than for the last ten years. At New Haven everybody turned out for either the 'varsity, freshman, or class teams, the

number actually doubling that of any previous season in many years. At Princeton the same enthusiasm is manifest, and at Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Williams, Amherst, Syracuse, and Georgetown the undergraduates are talking baseball at present to the exclusion of almost everything else. In the professional arena the season so far has been a revelation to the "fans." After a winter of war many close followers of the game predicted dire things for the owners of the franchises in the various cities. The throngs and enthusiasm have simply illustrated the fact that baseball seems a sport which cannot be killed. Singular as it may appear to the thinking man, it looks as if the wrangle between the Spalding and Freedman factions was really a good advertisement. Baseball enthusiasts are quick to forget, anyway. I have known staid business men to leave the ball park, after their team had been disgracefully beaten, swearing that they would never again go to see that team play. Less than a week later they would be found in their own old places in "crank row" throwing their hats out into the diamond and kicking the shins of their neighbors in their frantic endeavors to express their satisfaction and patriotism.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

Sporting Queries Answered.

JOHN BATES, LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.—Volleying is not allowed in ping-pong in average contests. Between the most expert it is sometimes tried, but the game can be enjoyed more if volleying is not permitted.

WILLIAM WALLACE, LOUISVILLE.—Tod Sloan was not ruled off the track in England. He was notified that he need not apply for a license. Those who ought to know say he is not likely to ride this year. Danny Maher, who lives in Hartford, Conn., will ride for King Edward's stable this year.

E. C. GOODWIN, CHICAGO.—A foul tip counts as a strike in the National League, except it is the third strike. Such a play would be a pick-up and the batsman would have to be retired at first base. The batsman gets the benefit of the doubt. If in doubt, always give a hit.

J. M. W., NEW YORK.—If you accepted 4 to 1 against a horse and found later that 10 to 1 was quoted, that was your own fault.



WILLIAM J. STEINWENDER, Captain, Princeton baseball team.



CAPTAIN GUERNSEY, Yale baseball team.



J. W. JEFFREY, Captain, Williams baseball team.



EMIL CATE AND HAROLD MILLER, Prominent freshman baseball players at Yale.

CONSPICUOUS COLLEGE BASEBALL PLAYERS.

Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always enclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE GULLIBILITY of the public is incomprehensible. We have all read the advertisements of "painless dentistry," and these signs attract patrons when all other inducements fail. Yet everybody knows that there is no such thing as "painless" dentistry, and no dentist will claim that there is, no matter what his advertisements may say. If he gets you into his chair, and you complain of the pain, he will not deny that he is hurting you but will comfort you by the assurance that if you had gone to some one else you would have suffered more. It would seem as if no one would be fooled by the signs of these "painless" dentists, but the rate at which they multiply shows that they are good catchers of business. So it is in Wall Street. Sharpers and tricksters are constantly sending out alluring invitations to the public, to give up their money, in return for extraordinary and absolutely impossible profits.

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Has paid dividends for five years. \$875,000 ore in sight. Grinds out gold daily. Will increase ten times as soon as lower tunnel is completed.
A. H. MIKESELL, Fiscal Agent
45 William Street New York

A MINING INVESTMENT THAT IS PAYING

A month ago, when we organized **The Rob Roy Zinc Mining Co.**, the property was earning about 10% on the capitalization. We said we believed it would be earning 20% within six months; but only four weeks have elapsed, and it is already earning over 15%, and only three of the seventy-two mining lots are being worked.

There is not a dollar's worth of wind or water in this little company. Every share of its stock has been paid for at PAR, and the few hundred shares remaining can be obtained on the same terms. We believe this property will be earning from 50% to 100% annual dividend within two years. It has our endorsement as an INVESTMENT, not as a speculation. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

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An Accident Policy

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in THE TRAVELERS Insurance Company provides safe insurance at a lower guaranteed net cost than mutual companies. Mutual companies charge for insurance and give each a share in the profits as the company may see fit. THE TRAVELERS charges for insurance only. Therefore, the net cost of a policy in THE TRAVELERS is guaranteed and known beforehand, and the difference in cost is in your pocket first to last.

Agents in every town; or write for interesting literature.

The Travelers Insurance Company
Hartford, Conn.
(Founded 1863)

One after the other, these swindling syndicates are exposed, and go to the wall, leaving their deluded subscribers to suffer. But a new crop of fools seems to be born every day. The fakirs change their names and places of business, but keep their bank accounts well replenished.

It is not a market which one should stay with too long. It is better to have a sure profit, even though it is not all you might get, than to run the risk of a heavy loss. The great market leaders are doing their best to maintain prices, and have it in their power, by new combinations, deals, and movements, to give an upward twist to specialties. No doubt, with four different suits pending against the Northern Securities Company, which means endless litigation, extending over many years, Mr. Morgan will escape his dilemma, either by incorporating his new company abroad, perhaps in Canada, or by some legal device which will head off and render inconsequential all pending litigation. Such a move would afford the bulls another pretext for giving many railway shares an upward turn. It is possible that Mr. Morgan may have some trump card to play to give a higher speculative value to United States Steel, especially the common. That is the hope of all who are loaded with it. Speculators generally, who have been trying to get out of the market for the past year, have been banking on the belief that the great financial interests must advance prices, in order to get rid of their burdens.

I do not say that there are not some stocks which may sell still higher, and some that may be worth more than prevailing prices, but, as a rule, the market is too high, and the sensible investor will keep out of it, excepting for short, quick trades. The fact that all the stock of Mr. Morgan's new ship combine is said to have been promptly underwritten and subscribed calls attention to the disclosure that there is to be a good deal of water in the new concern. This is revealed by the statement of President Baker, of the Atlantic Transport Company, of Baltimore, to the effect that each share of Atlantic stock is to be exchanged for four shares in Mr. Morgan's new company, swelling the Atlantic Transport Company's \$3,000,000 to \$12,000,000 of stock. I suppose we might expect that it would naturally take a good deal of water to float a great steamship combine, and I might add that water is the cheapest commodity dealt out in Wall Street. There is plenty more of it in the Atlantic, if Mr. Morgan should happen to run short.

It is hard to be patient with a body of representative financiers like that which recently constituted the board of directors of the American Ice Company. This body not only refused to take the public into its confidence, but seemed determined to mislead it. The revelation is now made that the American Ice Company should not have paid its regular and continuous dividends of 1 per cent. on its common stock, because they were not properly earned. Leading officers repeatedly told me that the dividends on the common were earned, but they did not reveal the fact that additional working capital was required, to which the earnings should have been applied, rather than to the payment of dividends for the exploitation of the stock. The directors have now decided to issue \$5,000,000 collateral trust bonds, which will be used to retire maturing bonds and mortgages amounting to about \$3,000,000, and the balance for additional working capital. These facts should have been disclosed in the annual report at the January meeting, but were carefully concealed. The stockholders, presuming they were dealing, not with stock-jobbers, but with honest and conscientious officials, accepted the report as truthful and complete. It was neither.

There is nothing alarming in the proposed issue of \$5,000,000 of bonds, which really will add only \$2,000,000 to the company's liabilities, but it is just to complain of the fact that the officers have diverted earnings to dividends on the common shares which should have been applied to the payment of the company's debts. They have certainly forfeited public confidence by this action and deserve to be severely censured. If the shareholders will refuse to give their proxies for the next annual meeting to the present officers, and will act in unison to demand representation in the management, they will do the right thing. Whether the company's earnings are accurately reported

or not, I will not presume to say, but if they are, the dividends on the preferred are being earned nearly twice over, and the small bonded indebtedness ought not to interfere with them in any way. Directors who will pay unearned dividends on common shares while they are unloading the latter on the public would not scruple to depress the prices of both the common and preferred, in order to buy them in at a favorable opportunity. For this reason I advised my readers not to be in haste to sacrifice their shares, especially of the preferred, during the prevailing low prices.

"C., Malden: Check received. You are on my preferred list.
"A. B. C., Cincinnati, O.: Anonymous communications are not answered.

"D., Manchester, N. H.: No transactions in it are recorded and therefore I cannot give you a quotation.

"No. 00," Nashville, Tenn.: Check received. You are on my preferred list. Thank you for your complimentary words.

"S., Salem, O.: (1) I can obtain no satisfactory information regarding it. (2) It is a fair speculation, but not an investment.

"M. C. H., Philadelphia: Await the outcome of present litigation, at least for a while. Anonymous communications not answered.

"H., Fort Madison, Ia.: The concern has no rating and I have very little faith that it will be able to fulfill its obligations for any length of time.

"E. M. L., Ashby, Mass.: It is purely speculative. You should be a subscriber, as well as a reader, to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"E. I., Allentown, N. J.: You are on the preferred list. (1) Cannot recommend any. (2) American Ice common and United States Steel common are good speculations, but neither is an investment.

"A., High Bridge, N. J.: Glad you are receiving the paper earlier, which is one of the advantages of my preferred list. I would not sacrifice my American Ice preferred. You would be wiser to even up on the decline.

"R., Buffalo: You can obtain all the information you desire regarding the Dorothy Gold Mining Company by addressing the president, the Hon. Thurlow Weed Barnes, at 141 Broadway, New York. It seems to offer a good speculative proposition.

"H. B., Chicago: The concern has no rating. Land is nowhere cheaper than it is in parts of Mexico. A number of similar companies have been organized and most of them are speculations of a very poor kind. I do not in any sense regard them as investments.

"A. C. B., Columbia, S. C.: Outside mortgages are not in demand in New York, excepting at higher than the customary rates of interest. Some local banker might put you in touch with Eastern money-lenders who may be seeking investments in your vicinity. I know of none.

"B., Connecticut: A commercial college course, especially in reference to banking, would help you out better than books. Better yet; if you could take a course in the school of commerce, at Dartmouth or some other inexpensive university, you would be well equipped for the opportunity you seek.

"G., New Orleans: I do not think the Frisco Mines offer you any better opportunities for speculation than many other mining propositions. Some men in excellent standing are connected with the directorate, and the mines are favorably located. The prospectus does not appeal very much to me.

"G., New Jersey: (1) I only know what the officers of the company tell me, and they say it is worth all it is selling for. (2) The Wabash shares have had a heavy rise. If you buy either, take the preferred. (3) It is a speculative concern that declined to make a satisfactory report when I asked for it.

"B., New Orleans: The rise in American Chile common to par justifies my recommendation of this stock ever since it has been selling around \$60. Another dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared upon the common and it is reported that 1 per cent. a month may continue to be paid. It is very strongly held.

"M., Chicago: United States Oil, it is said, is now earning sufficient to pay dividends. It is selling much lower than formerly and is therefore a better speculation. But everything depends upon the producing quality of its wells. If you have inside advices from a reliable source, they would be better than any I could give you.

"Q., Providence: The John Mulholland securities do not commend themselves to me as a gilt-edged investment. The very fact that they yield 8 per cent. indicates that they are not the best form of collateral. The corporation has been well handled thus far. Everything depends upon the industry and capacity of the management.

"F., Parkersburg, Ia.: Subscription received. You are on my preferred list. There is no extra charge. (1) I do not believe in the Cleave Commission Company's business, or anything else of that speculative character. The fact that the returns are large for the time being does not demonstrate that they will continue to be so. Quite the contrary.

"Remarks," Kingston, N. Y.: (1) I have asked the King Crowther Corporation for a financial statement and will advise you if it is received. (2) The Consolidated Oil Companies of California is a combination of a number of concerns in Los Angeles. It has a number of wells and includes prominent men among its directors. It has been paying dividends.

"Anxious," Chicago, Ill.: You are mistaken in your belief that the United States Steel Trust controls the iron-ore beds of the country. Perhaps you observed the recent statements that Chicago capitalists, in the interests of a great harvester company, are spending \$3,000,000 for the purchase of ore beds and the erection of steel mills. The iron ore resources of this country are far from being developed.

"Reader," St. Louis: (1) The revelation of the Vanderbilt holdings of Lehigh Valley Railroad shares shows how closely the Vanderbilts are becoming identified with all the anthracite properties. One of the best of these is the Delaware and Hudson, and, on reactions, it should be a purchase. If the anthracite pool holds, Ontario and Western also has a future. (2) I would not sell my Reading. Much higher prices are promised.

"J. L. G., Milwaukee: (1) Not if published statements regarding him are true. (2) I do not like the Alfred Grant combination scheme. (3) Wisconsin Central preferred is favorably regarded. The transactions are much larger in the common because of speculative buying and possibly buying for the voting power, which the common also carries. (4) Monon preferred around present prices looks like a very fair investment.

"H., Phoenix, Ariz.: The sudden rise in the shares of the National City Bank of New York of nearly \$100 a share was due to the proposed increase of the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000, by the issuance of \$15,000,000 additional shares which are to be offered to the present stockholders at \$150 a share. As the new stock will probably be much sought after, this is in the nature of a stock dividend of considerable value.

"T. E. F., Plattsburg: I did not speak

encouragingly of International Silver common when it sold at 6, because of the disclosure that it was not earning, and could not earn, what its promoters had promised it would. The common stock is nothing but water. I said at the time that insiders might be picking it up for the purpose of speculating with it, and I believe that is what they have done and are doing. If I bought either, I should take the preferred.

"F., Watseka, Ill.: The officers of the American Ice say its decline is inexplicable, except as speculation may have affected it. As the concern has little or no bonded debt, and is earning far more than the preferred dividends, I see no reason why it should sell so low. No regular reports are printed. The last was the one made to the annual meeting in January. Write to the secretary for a copy of it. Adverse court decisions could not affect the real value of the property.

"Banker," Memphis: (1) The rise in Lake Shore is accounted for by the revelations of its annual report showing over 14 per cent. earned last year on the capital stock, or twice the amount of the dividends. (2) The report of the Pressed Steel Car Company, while showing for the last quarter over \$670,000 applicable to dividends on the common, shows that only \$67,000 was charged off for depreciation during the three months, which virtually is nothing, considering the changeable character of the iron and steel business. I do not regard the stock as a permanent investment and it is liable to have sharp competition.

Continued on page 456.

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chemist at the head of the great Altemheim Medical Dispensary has just made the startling announcement that he has produced a compound that grows hair on any bald head. The doctor makes the claim that after experiments, taking years to complete, he has at last reached the goal of his ambition. To the doctor all heads are alike. There are none which cannot be cured by this remarkable remedy. The record of the cures already made is truly marvelous, and were it not for the high standing of the great physician, and the convincing testimony of thousands of citizens all over the country, it would seem too miraculous to be true.

There can be no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claims, nor can his cures be disputed. He does not ask any man, woman, or child to take his or anyone else's word for it, but he stands ready and willing to send free trial packages of this great hair restorative to anyone who writes to him for it, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage. In a single night it has started hair to growing on heads bald for years. It has stopped falling hair in one hour. It never fails, no matter what the condition, age, or sex. Old men and young men, women, and children all have profited by the free use of this great new discovery. If you are bald, if your hair is falling out, or if your hair, eyebrows, or eyelashes are thin or short, write the Altemheim Medical Dispensary, 6532 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage, for a free package, and in a short time you will be entirely restored.

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Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 455.

"J." Bradford, Penn.: I hardly advise investment at present. Wait for a reaction.

"A." Allegheny City, Penn.: I would rather have the Monon preferred, as things look now.

"Reader," Ottawa, O.: (1) No dealings in it are recorded in New York and I am unable to obtain its report. (2) I do not regard it with favor. Most of these Mexican plantation schemes have made profits only for the insiders. (3) The Oregon mining concern is highly speculative. You would do a great deal better to buy almost any stock dealt in on Wall Street, where you can at least always find a market, if you want to sell, rather than to buy shares of semi-private enterprises.

"A." Allegheny City, Penn.: Check received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) It is a speculative proposition, which is favorably regarded by many who have inquired into it, but of course it is not an investment. (2) Outside of the industrials, few investment shares will yield you 6 per cent. and none of the industrials is strictly a first-class investment. American Chile preferred, at present prices, is among the cheapest. A good railroad preferred stock, which ought to sell higher, is the 4 per cent. Monon preferred.

"W." Laddonia, Mo.: (1) Chicago and Great Western, because of the strategic value of the road, is a favorite with speculators. Tennessee Coal and Iron is an excellent property, and an advance in it would not be surprising. Standard Oil is regarded as an investment industrial of a high class. The dividends vary according to the earnings of the concern. (4) If United States Steel common is safely on a 4 per cent. basis it ought to sell higher. I do not believe that payment of these dividends can be continued in times of depression.

"T. C." Faribault, Minn.: Subscription received. You are on the preferred list. Iowa Central preferred paid its latest dividend of 1½ per cent. on the first of March, 1900. The property is being put in good shape, occupies a territory where business is increasing, and, if bought on reactions, the preferred ought to be good for a long pull. Kansas City Southern has never declared a dividend, but is earning over 4 per cent. per annum. I advised its purchase when it was selling under 40. It is cheap, compared with other railway shares of its class.

"P." Wilkes Barre, Penn.: (1) The earnings of the Detroit and Southern, as last reported, show a decided increase. Its bonded indebtedness is only about \$7,000,000 and its preferred stock is \$6,000,000. Dividends on the latter are not yet in sight, though when the property was reorganized, in 1901, it was expected that full dividends on the preferred would be earned. These earnings have been used largely for the betterment of the property. The preferred sold last year as low as 36 and as high as 41. I think for a long pull it might be purchased safely on reactions. (2) I hear favorable reports about it, and many are taking a little for a flyer.

"L." Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) The decline in the exports of merchandise at the port of New York continues, and in a recent week was 25 per cent. less than the exports of the corresponding week last year. This is not a good sign. (2) The annual report of the American Can Company showed about 4 per cent. earned on the preferred stock. The great problem of the company is how to concentrate its scattered plants. That is also the problem which is perplexing the United States Steel trust. The report of American Ice showed that it was earning a great deal more, in the way of dividends, than American Can, and Ice preferred was as cheap as Can preferred in the market.

"Trustee," Dover, Del.: Conservative investors sometimes make quite as much money as speculators, and they certainly run less risk. Buying high-priced and high-class securities and holding on to them, they get the substantial benefits now and then derived from new issues of the shares, at a low price. These issues are really extra dividends, and when their value is computed the returns on the investment are quite as large as one would get from a second-class security. The patient investor, after all, is the one who triumphs in Wall Street. The man who is looking for cheap stocks suffers the most, because he deals in the footfalls of speculation and is at the mercy of the insiders who toy with them.

Continued on opposite page.

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Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"G. H. G., Geneva, N. Y.: I do not think well of it."
"M., Norwood: I will make inquiries about the Blue Bird Mine."
"L., New York: I do not think well of the proposition of Hunter & Co."
"C., Mobile, Ala.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Tabasco Commercial Company."

"B., Bridgeport, Conn.: The parties are not rated and I do not regard their mining stock with favor."

"V., Bartow, Fla.: Yes, exception made in your case. The oil company is highly speculative. Do not advise it."

"Q., Providence: (1) Do not advise its purchase. (2) You can buy any number of shares, from one upward."

"J., Philadelphia: The new directors of the American Ice Company simply represent the old—change in name only."

"P. F., Pittsburgh, Penn.: Neither has a rating. The former does considerable business, however, in various cities."

"G., Hohenwald, Tenn.: The stock of neither company is offered for sale on Wall Street. They are private manufacturing concerns."

"Widow," Baltimore, Md.: You can buy the new British Consols through the National City Bank of New York. They are a very safe investment, yielding about 2½ per cent."

"G. E. B., Titusville, Penn.: I have looked for a rating and find none. I objected to their appropriation of a reference in my column not meant for them."

"L., Farmingdale, L. I.: Usually on Monday. Subscribers on my preferred list are also on the preferred mail for the first delivery. Advise me if delay continues."

"L. W., Brooklyn: Subscription received. You are on the preferred list. Monon preferred, around 80, paying 4 per cent. ought to give you a good investment and speculation."

"R., Shiremanstown, Penn.: The statements submitted regarding the Helena Consolidated are very favorable. All mining propositions must of necessity be more or less speculative."

"B., Lynchburg, Va.: (1) I think as well of the Higgins Oil Company as of any of the Texas oil concerns. No report regarding its earnings is available, however. (2) Neither has a rating."

"I., Buffalo: Everything depends upon the honesty and business capacity of the managers. Unless you have some knowledge on this point, I would not advise putting your money into the association."

"T., Boston: The Mercur Consolidated Mining Company cannot be regarded as an investment. It is a mining speculation. It pays three cents per share a month. It is a fair speculation at prevailing prices."

"F. B. H., Brookland, D. C.: I will examine into the proposition of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company and report later. The location of the works does not seem to be the best, but that may not be a matter of consequence."

"K., Albany, N. Y.: Missouri, Kansas and Texas is liable at any time to get out of the rut and begin to move. Fully 6 per cent. is being earned on the preferred and I would rather speculate in the latter for a long pull than in the common."

"F. W. A., Royalston, Mass.: (1) The Alaska Copper Company's shares cannot be regarded as an investment, but have speculative value. (2) I do not advise the combinations of Alfred Grant & Co. (3) American Ice preferred would yield on present price, about 10 per cent."

"Penn., Pittsburgh, Penn.: (1) Yes, but it has not been harmful. (2) Usually the market rate of interest is charged by brokers, when large accounts are carried; otherwise the legal rate. (3) Haight & Freese are not members of the New York Stock Exchange. I do not recommend the proposition."

"Lake View," Milwaukee: I think well of Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred. The former is a reorganized road, and is in the hands of a voting trust until 1905, but the trustees have the right to sell the stock, subject to the approval of a majority of the stockholders."

"X. X., Pulaski, N. Y.: (1) Alfred M. Lamar is a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange with a good rating. (2) I would hold my Reading, and if I were to make new purchases would take the second preferred in preference to the common. (3) Would not sacrifice my Ontario and Western. (4) Central Iowa is somewhat in demand. I would be satisfied with a reasonable profit."

"G., St. Louis: If Mittleberger had a sue tip that a stock now selling around 40 will surely advance forty points within sixty days he would never offer to give it to you. He wants to speculate with your money, taking 20 per cent. of the profits, if he makes any, and letting you stand all the loss in case of failure. This is not the kind of a partnership I would recommend or that any sensible man would accept."

"Subscriber," Hamilton, O.: Subscription received. You are on my preferred list for three months. The new issue of \$5,000,000 debenture bonds of the American Ice Company is to be used to take up \$3,000,000 of obligations and to provide \$2,000,000 working capital. The management state that they have to use most of their money during the winter months, to pay for the ice crop as it is harvested, and that the best returns come in the warm months."

"B., Worcester, O.: (1) Locomotive common has had something of a rise because it has looked cheap compared with other industrials of its class. The declaration of a dividend upon it would advance the price, but only the insiders know when or whether a dividend will be declared. You should not hold it for too much of a profit. (2) American Cotton Oil has been manipulated for a rise, on rumors of its absorption by the chemical combination. You would be wiser to buy the preferred rather than the speculative common shares."

"Doubter," Hartford, Conn.: I certainly would not advise any one to put a dollar in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, which is being exploited by E. Rollins Morse & Bro. We have a German wireless telegraph in successful operation, and one invented by Professor Fessenden, of our own weather bureau, besides others that have patentable ideas worth mentioning. Marconi, therefore, has not the field to himself, and his competitors unhesitatingly assert that they have something much better and more practical than his invention."

"T., Des Moines, Ia.: (1) I agree with you in your opinion of the management of the Amer-

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this is the shop I am looking for. Here I am sure of a safe, refreshing shave. Moreover, I never knew a barber who used Williams' soap, who wasn't a first-class barber."

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can Ice Company. Whatever financial profit the directors may have gained by deceiving the public has been gained at the loss of reputation—a large price to pay, if character is of any value. (2) I would not sell my Amalgamated Copper. The fact that Heinze, who has been fighting the Amalgamated in Montana, is organizing his rival mines into a new corporation is believed by many to signalize an amicable arrangement between the Heinze and the Amalgamated interests."

"R. N. S., Brooklyn: (1) Distilling of America, or the Whiskey Trust, is one of the over-inflated industrials which, under the manipulation of a somewhat unscrupulous gang of speculators, has cleaned out many a good account. The water having been squeezed out to a degree, the shares are more attractive than they have been, especially the preferred. (2) Detroit Southern is making a better showing and many regard the preferred with favor, if purchased on declines. Wheeling and Lake Erie, for the last fiscal year, showed an improvement in both gross and net earnings. Much of the surplus has been expended for the improvement of the property, and eventually this will add to its value."

"G., Scranton: Subscription received. You are on the preferred list. I hesitate to advise short sales at this time, though there is no doubt that the market is altogether too high. Does any one imagine how high it really is? Think that only six years ago Atchison common sold at 8½, or one-tenth the present price; Chesapeake and Ohio at 11, or one-fourth of the present price; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis, 194, and now above par; Erie, about 10, and Reading at 6; Missouri Pacific at 15, Southern Railway at 7, Texas Pacific at 5, Wabash common at 5, and Union Pacific at 3, as against the present price, above par. Can this rise go on forever? I think not. (2) Harrison & Wyckoff, 71 Broadway, are members of the Stock Exchange, trading in fractional lots."

"T. B., Elizabeth: (1) Everybody is advising the purchase of Reading common. I would rather advise the purchase of Reading second preferred. (2) I think well of the Union Pacific Convertible 4s as a speculative investment. (3) Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, Ashland Division, 6s are a good investment bond, though selling rather high. I regard them as better than the Colorado Midland 3-4s. (5) Am unable to get information upon which to base a careful answer. (6) The Mexican Government 5s are not regarded as a high-class bond, because of the con-

stant fears of a revolution, and a change of government. (7) The Adams Express 4s, around 105, the Ann Arbor 4s, around 103, the Baltimore and Ohio Gold 4s, around 102, the Central of Georgia first 5s, around 120, are all excellent bonds that will pay to keep."

"L., Brooklyn: and "T., New York: The Ohio and California Refining Oil Company reports that it was organized in August, 1901, commencing business with three producing wells, which have since been increased to thirty-two and one gas well; that it controls under lease, over fifty thousand acres of oil and gas lands, mostly in West Virginia, and that it produces high-grade refining oil, which the Standard Oil's pipe lines take at \$1.20 per barrel. The company has paid seven monthly dividends, the first having been one-quarter of one per cent. on par, and the present rate being eight-tenths of one per cent. on par, or 2 per cent. per month on the money invested at the present selling price. The company has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, divided into two million shares, of a par value of \$1 each, with 750,000 shares reserved in the treasury for the purpose of securing funds to carry out its enterprises. The development work as it progresses is paid for, the management asserts, out of the net proceeds of the sales of the treasury stock, as is also the indebtedness, as part of the purchase price of the properties under contract. The directors include several New York State banking men of good reputation. JASPER.

Thursday, May 1st, 1902.

Pennsylvania Railroad Summer Excursion Tickets.

On May 1st, 1902, the regular Summer excursion tickets via all-rail routes to all the principal Summer resorts east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo will be placed on sale at ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

These tickets will bear the usual Summer excursion limit of October 31st, 1902.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Summer Excursion Route Book for 1902 will be issued, as heretofore, on June 1st.

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ORIZA-L. LEGRAND (Grand Prix Paris 1900)



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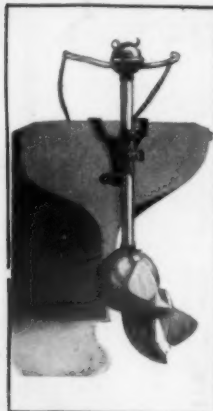
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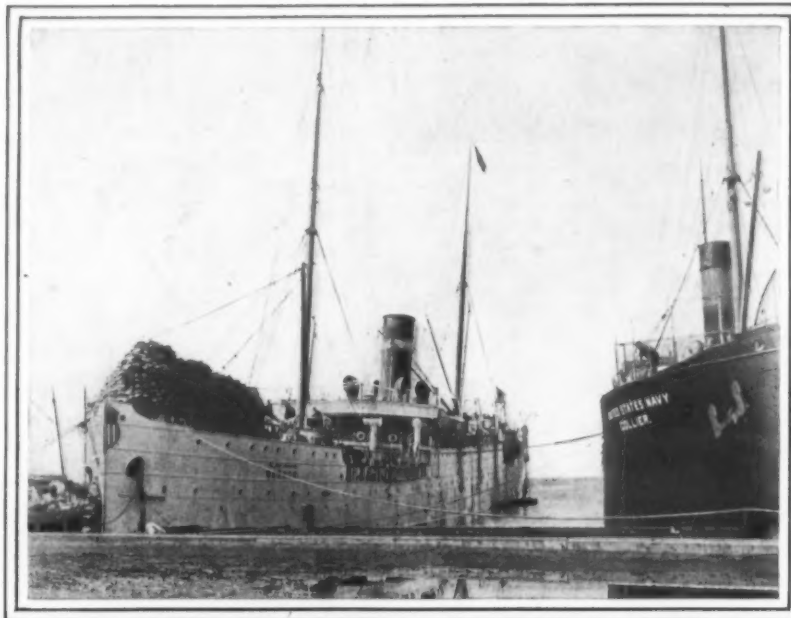
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HOW THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT WARREN WAS "DRY-DOCKED."—By George F. Henshall.

Necessity the Mother of Invention.

HONOLULU, T. H., April 18th.
THE UNITED STATES army transport Warren, after starting from here for Manila and returning the next day with a broken propeller, was repaired in Honolulu by carrying out a novel and somewhat risky plan. There is no dry dock in the Hawaiian Islands large enough for a big vessel like the Warren—though it is expected that there will soon be one at the navy station at Pearl Harbor—and it was decided that the only way to avoid having the transport lie helpless for months at Honolulu was to pile weight on her forward decks and unload aft, until her stern rose out of the water high enough so that the propeller was clear. On the forward deck of the Warren were piled 150 tons of coal, in 3,000 bags; 400 tons of pig iron, 150 tons of ship's ballast, 100 tons of scrap iron, and a water tank weighing fifty tons. From the after hold 500 tons of cargo were removed and placed on the dock. When this had been done the vessel was drawing only about eleven feet of water at her stern, and about twenty-five feet forward. She presented a very extraordinary appearance, and was in danger of turning turtle had rough weather come. The repairs were quickly made and the weight placed forward was removed, when the vessel resumed her normal condition and left for the Philippines with over a thousand souls on board. The picture shows the size of the pile placed forward, but for obvious reasons the angle at which the vessel was tipped does not show fully. The natural rise of the vessel's outline, as all steamers rise, at the bow, and the fact that the picture was taken from the forward end, showing that end larger, combine to destroy some of the effect. The presence of the United States navy collier Wellington, which prevented taking a picture abeam, shows, however, something of the effect. The difference between the height of the bow of the Wellington and that of the Warren, and in the line of level of the two, shows how the Warren's bow was lowered.

Shall a Married Woman Retain Her Maiden Name?

Continued from page 430.

Estes-Brown. Their children should be known as William Brown-Elmore and Jane Brown-Elmore.

The hyphen might be omitted, and the wife's maiden name used simply as a middle name (possibly as the last of three or four

middle names) for each child, to be written out always in full, though the other middle name or names might be indicated merely by their initial letters. This leads to that greater individuality of nomenclature which, in spite of its inconvenient length, is urgently demanded by our unprecedented growth in population, and it also serves other wise social purposes. If all this is done, and the mother has engraved on her visiting card, "Mrs. John Fish Barrows-Elmore," she still preserves her own name, as the old reformers desired, and not without reason; and yet she also preserves the conventional dignity of her husband, which we all admit is, whether properly or not, damaged by his wife's failure to take his name.

Making Cuba Healthier.

THE AMERICAN administrators of Cuban affairs will leave behind them no legacy larger, richer, or more fruitful of good to the Cuban people in all time to come than the improved sanitary systems of the cities and towns. By these means the annual death rate in Havana has been cut down from 25,252 to 5,720; and Santiago, Cardenas, and other Cuban towns have benefited in like measure by the enforcement of public cleanliness and ordinary sanitary rules. Yellow fever has been deprived of its terrors as a perennial plague in Havana, and that city is now as healthful as the average American town. These changes have been brought about in the face of much local indifference and stubborn conservatism, but the new order is now well established and can be easily continued by the new Cuban government if the will and energy are present to do it. Whatever the Cubans may reject or adopt of the ideas and methods of the American administration, it will be a fatal blunder for them to ignore or discard our sanitary system in their cities.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a very efficient remedy. For coughs and colds it has no equal. It is good for adults and children. For croup and whooping-cough it is invaluable.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Advice to Mothers: MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

THE firm of Sohmer & Co. give a written guarantee to every purchaser of a piano of their make that if the instrument does not give entire satisfaction, and is not in every way as represented, they will take it back and refund the money. The firm has never been compelled to take back an instrument, which speaks volumes for their excellence and high rank.

The Club Cocktails



Don't be prejudiced against bottled cocktails until you have tried the Club brand. No better ingredients can be bought than those used in their mixing. The older they grow the better they are, and will keep perfect in any climate after being opened. You certainly appreciate an old bottle of Punch, Burgundy, Claret, Whiskey, or Brandy, why should you not an old bottle of Cocktail? Have you considered it? Seven kinds. All grocers and druggists keep them.

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EXTRA DRY

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Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.
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Put in colander

SEND ONE COUPON AND 10 CTS. FOR OUR DOLL.

EAT COOK'S FLAKED RICE

DON'T COOK.

1. Pour the dry flakes from the package into a colander.
2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.



Salt the water



Pour water through

FOR BABY TOO.

NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

THREE MONTHS OLD CHILD—Use double the quantity of Cook's Flaked Rice (two cups) and do not strain.



Empty into dish

COOK'S FLAKED RICE CO.,
1 Union Square, New York.

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PRINTERS AND
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Danger Chart for Business Men

THE RISKS of ocean travel are reduced in an appreciable degree year by year as the work of surveying and locating the reefs, shoals, and other dangerous places is carried on by maritime nations, the unknown danger points being not infrequently indicated by a shipwreck or some other disaster with a consequent loss of life and property. Somewhat analogous to this is the service rendered to the business world by such reports as that recently issued by "Bradstreet's" giving an analysis of the causes of business failures in 1901. It supplies a chart valuable alike to business men who have not failed and to those proposing to engage in a mercantile career. It may help some of the former to avoid the rocks toward which they are drifting, and it will certainly give the latter excellent points for warning and guidance at the outset of their voyage on the wide, perilous, and uncertain sea of modern business enterprise.

According to this authority the total number of business failures in the United States last year was 10,648. The causes of these are divided into two classes, those due to the man himself and those due to others, the former, of course, being the largest and most significant. Of failures under this first heading, 3,223, the largest number, are attributed to lack of capital; incompetence comes next with 2,023 failures to its credit, and other causes follow in this order: "Specific conditions," 1,755; fraud, 1,154; inexperience, 828; competition, 466, and unwise credits, 376. Contrary to what many might have been led to expect, speculation is set down as a cause of business disaster in only 141 cases, and extravagance accounts for only 101.

The term "specific conditions," which covers the third largest number of failures, refers, it is explained, to such happenings as the great steel strike, the corn-crop failure, the assassination of the President, and the lowered price of cotton in the South. "And it is a tribute to the strength of the general business situation," says this authority, "that a year with such a number of important unfavorable happenings should score so lightly in this respect." It is the conclusion of "Bradstreet's" that the most important lesson to be drawn from these figures is the value of good credit as a business factor. Only 0.9 of one per cent. of those who failed were rated in very good credit, and similar statistics for previous years "would seem to absolutely fix and confirm the statement that in normal years, or in years of prosperity, good credit is the one most important asset, without which all success is vain."

But nothing in this showing, it seems to us, calls for more serious consideration than the statement that nearly twenty per cent. of the failures of the year were due to incompetence. This term, spelled out more largely, means not a lack of education of a kind, but a lack of the right kind; not necessarily an absence of the ability to do business successfully, but an absence of the training by which that ability is developed. It has been often complained, and justly, that our systems both of parental and school training are wanting in practical and definite aims. This is the fault found with our educational methods by Professor Hugo Munsterberg in his recent book on "American Traits." And these figures from "Bradstreet's" furnish positive proof of the argument and give it concrete and tangible form.

We allow our young men to drift out of our homes and schools into the open sea of life without definite aims and purposes and without the equipment for any distinct sphere of usefulness suited to their tastes, capacities, and aptitudes. Neither parents nor teachers have ever made any special effort to find out what these capacities and aptitudes are with a view of developing them and setting the young feet in the right paths for success in life, but have left them to find out for themselves, if happily they are ever found, often after years of aimless drifting, of wasted and misspent effort, of pitiful disappointment and sore disaster. The man who might have been happy and successful in the career of an artist or a civil engineer, had his face been turned that way, blunders into a mercantile career, while another, with an inborn tendency calling him to the marts of trade, tries his hand instead at the medical profession, with the result that both lead lives fraught with

discontent and misery for themselves, and too often also with misery for their fellow-men.

One clear and obvious remedy for this state of things is an extension of manual training in our public schools and enlarged opportunities for technical education. These are the imperative needs of the hour in our educational system, needs emphasized recently by practical men of affairs like Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has also supplemented his advice by giving a large sum of money to one of our best-known technical schools. We cannot forbear from here expressing the belief that the most valuable and effective service which the proposed national fund for education, especially in the South, or the new founded Carnegie Institution at Washington, with its magnificent endowment, could render to the American people would be in promoting the cause of technical education in the United States. With such a force working for reform in our educational system we might hope to see in the near future a larger body of young men guided into business careers which would not end up in the column of failure through incompetence in a Bradstreet report.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE UNANIMITY with which nearly all the State insurance commissioners allude to the inherent weakness of the plan upon which the fraternal assessment associations are established is not surprising. No defender of the fraternal insurance plan ever uses the same argument twice over, because, year by year, his arguments are overthrown by the failure, one after the other, of fraternal beneficial orders of supposed strength and high standing. The insurance superintendents complain not only of the insufficient premiums or assessment rates of the fraternal associations but also of the fact that the State laws governing and regulating such associations confer very limited supervisory powers on the insurance departments. All the old-line companies are under the strictest supervision, so strict that if they deviate in any way from the statutory regulations governing the insurance business, they are promptly called to account. The time will come when similar legislation regarding the fraternal associations will be absolutely demanded for the protection of innocent and thoughtless people. Many think that time is here already. I certainly agree with this judgment.

"B.," Hinsdale, Ill.: Thank you for the clipping. I will utilise the information.

"E. W. W." Cambridgeport, Mass.: The Equitable, the Mutual Life, or the New York Life.

"H." Detroit: The dividends cannot be expected to continue as large as they have been, because the rate of interest is declining.

"M." Cambridge, Md.: There is really very little difference between them. Any one of the three great New York companies, or the Northwestern Mutual will certainly satisfy you.

"Doubter," Hartford, Conn.: There is no question regarding the vast superiority of the old-line companies over the fraternal assessment associations. Any life insurance agent will give you the facts that you ask for.

"C." Wateksa, Ill.: I do not believe in the plan of the concern and its report shows that it might be doing a great deal better. You would be much safer, if you are a good risk, if you would drop the policy and take out one in a well-established company.

"H. C. H." Buffalo: The National Life of Vermont has a good reputation, but is not one of the largest companies. I would not sacrifice the policy, but if you take out new insurance, you will be satisfied with any one of the other companies you mention, for all are among the best.

"S." Keystone, S. D.: At your age an ordinary life policy for \$1,000 would cost you between \$66 and \$67 a year. A 15-payment life would cost you about \$80 a year. It is too bad that you have wasted so much money on assessment concerns, in the vain hope of trying to get cheap life insurance. There is no such thing in reality. Safe

life insurance costs money, but it is worth it. "Veritas," Germantown, Philadelphia: "I certainly would allow the policy to lapse; the quicker the better. I do not believe in any plan of insurance that embraces an assessment feature. The American Temperance Life's "safety premium" plan I do not regard with much favor. If every one would read his policy of insurance as carefully as you read yours fewer misunderstandings would occur.

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formation you can be guided and often a fortune made, a ruined life prevented and happiness secured. Send me your birthdate with two stamps for postage and I will send you your life reading free. Matters of **Love, Health and Speculation** all made clear by my investigations, which have become world-renowned. Mysteries revealed, advice given for the development of the person you should marry. Be guided right and enjoy good Health, Wealth and Happiness. All questions answered. Address **Prof. AEOLIS, 1815 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

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TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

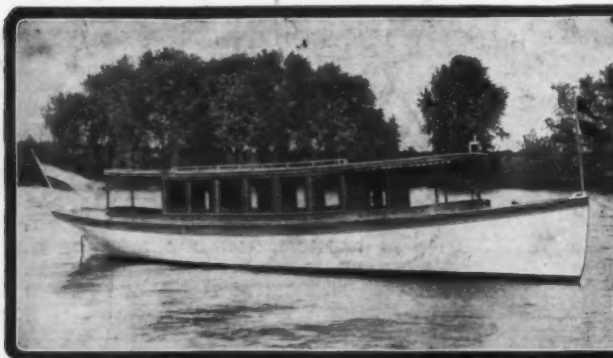
EDITH—"How many cigarettes do you smoke in a day?"
 PERCY—"Dunno, 'm shuah. It's weally too deuced much of an effort to count them, ye know."
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Dear Sirs:—I am instructed by Commissioner-General Peck to inform you that the International Jury of the Paris Exposition awarded to your exhibit of

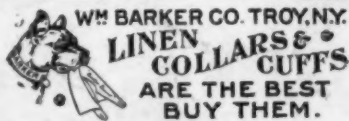
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It will doubtless please you to know that this award was made upon the recommendation of Senator Prevot, at one time President of the Society of Alimentation of France. The reputation of the proposer, as well as the grade of award granted you, are gratifying evidences of recognition of the merits of your exhibit.

Very truly yours,
 J. H. GORE, Juror-in-Chief.

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